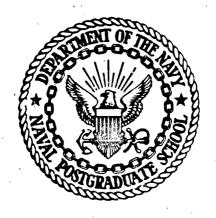
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THESIS

NAVY DELAYED ENTRY PROGRAM ATTRITION ANALYSIS

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Margaret Mary Murray

June 1985

Thesis Advisor: Co-Advisor:

Ray A. Zimmerman Thomas S. Swenson

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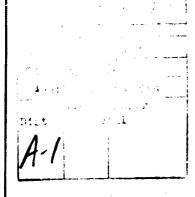
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Navy Delayed Entry Program Attrition Analysis

by

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Lieutenant, United States Navy
B.A., University of California, Los Angeles, 1977

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MANAGEMENT

from the

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to identify various personal and organizational predictors of Navy enlisted personnel Delayed Entry Program (DEP) attrition. Every non-prior service male recruit who entered DEP in Fiscal Years 1980 through 1983 was tracked for 12 months from initial enlistment, to determine if he accessed or attrited from the Delayed Entry Program. Five models predicting attrition were developed, using logistic regression analysis. Two models were based on personal characteristics of DEP members, including age, educational status at DEP entry, mental category and race. A third model looked at the personal characteristics and the amount of time spent in DEP. The fourth model was based on the size of the Navy's DEP pool, time in DEP and recruiting area. The fifth model looked at all the above variables. All the variables mentioned, with the exception of race, were found to be highly significant in predicting DEP attrition. This information should aid Navy managers in predicting and reducing DEP attrition.

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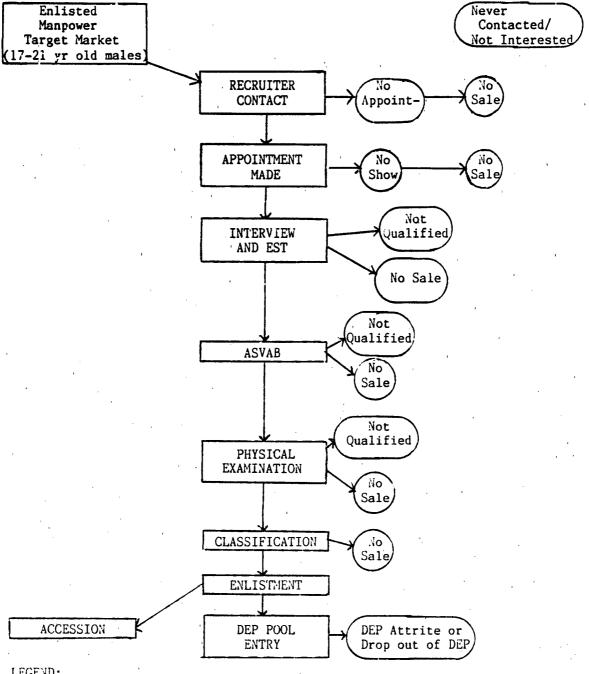
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I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

Obtaining the needed quantity and quality of enlisted manpower is a critical task in maintaining an effective Naval This task is initiated by the Navy's strategic Force. manpower planners, who establish monthly accession goals, taking into consideration the recruiting environment and the Navy's manpower replacement and expansion needs. The Navy Recruiting Command (NAVCRUICOM) is responsible for meeting monthly quantity and quality enlisted accession goals. To attain these goals NAVCRUICOM has many resources, incentive plans and a structured recruiting process. The recruiting process, depicted in Figure 1, begins with recruiters contacting individuals in the enlisted manpower market. After initial contact, the prospective recruit is taken through a sequence of events or stages as shown in Figure 1. The ultimate outcome of the recruiting process for each individual is accession to active duty or attrition at some stage of the process.

As an individual goes from one stage to another, more recruiter time and recruiting resources are expended. Attrition at each stage of the process prior to initial enlistment is monitored and controlled by the Tracking and Analysis System, which is outlined in detail in the Recruiter Training and Operating Procedures Standards Manual (RETOPS).



LEGEND:

DEP - Delayed Entry Program

ASVAB - Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Test

- Early Screening Test

Figure 1. The Recruiting Process

The most expensive attrition occurring before accession is attrition out of the Delayed Entry Program (DEP). Approximately sixty percent of the accession goal each month comes out of the DEP pool. The DEP pool consists of those enlistees who have been assigned a program or job in the Navy but their active duty date is scheduled from one to twelve months in advance. The objective of this thesis is to analyze attrition from the DEP pool by developing predictive models of DEP attrition.

In order to appreciate the issues related to DEP attrition, it is necessary, first of all, to consider the context in which the Delayed Entry Program operates. The following discussion of goal setting, the recruiting environment and process, and incentive plans will lay the foundation for further discussion of DEP attrition. Also, Figure 2, which contains the organizational structure of NAVCRUICOM, is presented to aid in the discussion of these topics.

There are basically three dimensions to the accession goals assigned to NAVCRUICOM; quality, quantity and time. The quality standards for each rating (quality being defined in terms of mental category and education level) are partially determined by percentage of incumbents in the rating at each mental group level who are successful. Projected needs in each rating are then used to predict future mental group percentages needed. Quality requirements are further modified to decrease the likelihood of first-term

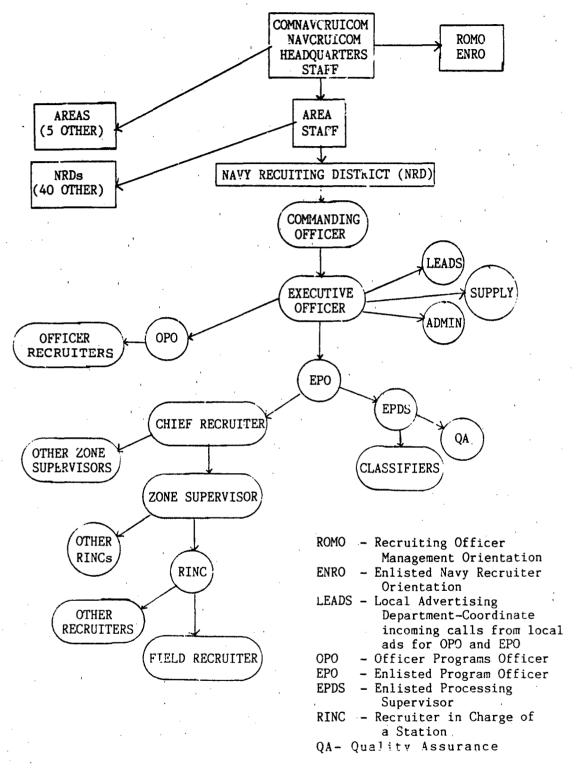


Figure 2. NAVCRUICOM Organization Structure

attrition. A study by the Center for Naval Analysis found that High School Diploma Graduates (HSDG), as a group, had lower first-term attrition rates. This greatly reduces overall training costs. This fact is one of the driving forces behind the percent quotas of High School Diploma Graduates placed by Congress on the Services. Quantity goals are determined from present and future force structure needs. Once the money is approved by Congress to fund a certain endstrength, then recruiting accession goals are figured. The beginning strength of the force minus losses due to attrition, end of obligated service, promotions, retirements, etc., yields the number of new recruits needed to meet endstrength requirements. The number needed to be gained by the Navy in entry level positions becomes the enlisted quantity accession goal. If the quantity and quality accession goals are met, there will be enough of the right kind of people to meet the program goals (goals for each general or specific rating). Attainment of program goals is controlled by NAVCRUICOM Headquarters through the use of CLASP (Classification and Assignment within PRIDE), a computerized assignment system. The number of recruits entering active duty each month must coincide with the capacity and output requirements of the various training schools. CLASP is designed, in part, to control the flow of recruits into active duty. In addition, the Delayed Entry Program (DEP) greatly facilitates this controlled flow. DEP allows an applicant to enlist in

the Navy for a particular job opening or program, reserved for him from one to twelve months in the future, and remain in civilian life in a reserve status while awaiting his active duty date.

Once recruiting accession goals for the fiscal year have been received by NAVCRUICOM, market potential and other factors determine how these goals are distributed to the areas and then to Navy Recruiting Districts (NRDs). Monthly net new contracts and accession goals are assigned at the area and NRD levels. A NRD's monthly accession goal is the number of recruits who must go to the Recruit Training Command (RTC) each month. The monthly net new contract goal is the number of contracts (enlistments) written during any given month, who either go into the Delayed Entry Program or directly on active duty. Sometimes the district manager will not know that an individual has dropped out of DEP until he doesn't show up to be sent to RTC. In this case, the DEP attrite will have to be replaced with an enlistee who can be sent in that month, in order to meet the accession goal. If the potential attrite's active duty date is not shifted for some reason, this loss will be deducted from the district's new contract count for that month. Since the NRDs are assigned goals for net new contracts, a certain percentage of monthly DEP attrition must be assumed. Yearly DEP attrition varies from about 4.58 percent to 18.06 percent across districts, depending on the environment (see Appendix A,

Table A-1). Monthly DEP attrition within each district varies greatly also. These projected monthly DEP losses are added onto each month's new contract goal before it is further distributed among the zones, Recruiters in Charge (RINCs) at Navy Recruiting Stations (NRSs), and individual recruiters. In a typical month about sixty percent of the new contracts go into the Delayed Entry Program while the rest go directly into active unty. Also, about sixty percent of accession goal each month is made up of enlistees in DEP who are due to access that month, the remainder of accession goal is made up of new contracts who go directly on active duty.

B. THE RECRUITING ENVIRONMENT

Recruiting a volunteer force is greatly affected by the size of the qualified youth population, economic fluctuations, current national attitude toward military service, current pay and bonuses offered by the military and changing manpower demands and recruiting resources. The environment in which recruiting occurs affects not only the enlistment process but also the DEP attrition rate. The environmental factors important to the recruiting community are as follows:

- Job availability and current starting wages for young people.
- 2. Attitudes of young people toward military service.
- 3. The size of the target, quality market, including the minority markets in the area.
- 4. Changes in quantity and quality goals.

- 5. Changes in recruiting resources.
- 6. Military compensation packages and bonuses.
- 7. Density or sparseness of a NRD's or NRS target market.
- 8. Weather or time of the year.

Some of these factors warrant further comment. First of all, job availability and current starting wages are primarily a function of overall economic conditions in the United States. However, this will vary to some extent across geographic regions. Regarding the third factor, the target market is currently shrinking and will continue to shrink in the near future. This will undoubtedly have a severe impact on recruiting efforts in the future. Finally, the recruiting resources, referred to in factor 5, include the number of recruiters and the size of the advertising and recruiting budgets.

Each recruiting level of NAVCRUICOM (see Figure 2) needs to be aware of how environmental factors affect the recruiter's mission in order to plan strategy to neutralize or work around its effect. The ever-changing environment usually demands a flexible response from recruiters on a daily basis.

C. RECRUITING RESOURCES

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NAVCRUICOM's main resources are its highly trained recruiting personnel and staff, and its operating and advertising budget. The field recruiters, who come from many different ratings, are provided with extensive sales

training. This training familiarizes them with recruiting rules and regulations and provides other orientation training to prepare them for recruiting duty. The number of recruitors and the recruiting budget levels for a given fiscal year are usually determined two or more years in advance. Difficulty in predicting future recruiting environments and needs causes the current recruiting environment to be used to determine future recruiting budgets and recruiter allocations. The current environment also partially influences the future of military compensation and bonuses. When such projections are inaccurate, recruiting resources will either be inadequate for meeting recruiting goals or there will be a surplus. When the economy is growing fast, people tend to leave the service at a higher rate, which increases accession goals. On the other hand when the economy is slow, retention is usually high and therefore accession goals are lowered. When resources are good and the economy slows down, there is an increase in new contracts written while accession goals go down. This is one of the possible explanations for the increase in the size of the DEP which occurred in Fiscal Years 1982-83 (see Appendix A, Table A-2).

D. RECRUITING INCENTIVE PLANS

Incentive plans and rewards are needed in order to recruit the needed quality and quantity of youths and to

maintain morale among recruiters. In recruiting, the three major reward systems are the Gold Wreath Award, the Freeman Plan and a national competition system. The Freeman Plan and the national competition system include incentives to keep DEP attrition down. The Gold Wreath Award is actually a series of awards. Each one is earned by individual recruiters or recruiting managers by attaining established criteria for excellence in recruiting. The Freeman Plan, developed by Admiral Freeman, is an outstanding incentive plan that encourages recruiters to seek out and recruit the quality individuals most needed by the Navy. The reward system of the Freeman Plan is based on differing amounts of points given to recruiters for new contacts. The points gained are based on the recruits' educational status and mental group. HSDGs and upper mental groups are worth more points than non-HSDGs and lower mental groups. For instance, a HSDG, mental category 1 recruit is worth 116 points. An average of 525 points per month is needed to be eligible for the award of advancement to a higher pay grade. Points are subtracted from the recruiter's total for recruits who drop out while they are in the Delayed Entry Program, or during their first ten days at Recruit Training. The rewards offered by the Freeman Plan are very substantial. They are, in ascending order, a Certificate of Commendation, the Navy Achievement Medal, an extension on recruiting (optional), and advancement to the next higher pay grade. Each recruiter receives a computer printout each month, called the "1000

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Report," which shows his cumulative Freeman points and which award he is close to or has earned. This report also gives the number of enlistments he achieved each month, his weeks excused, his DEP attrites and his production per recruiter (PPR). His PPR is his average number of recruits per month after week excused and DEP attrition are figured in. A new recruiter is subject to removal from recruiting duty if his PPR is below 2.0 in his fifth and sixth months on production.

The national competition system is an incentive for Navy Recruiting Districts to compete with each other for high standing in a ranking of districts based on points earned. The different points that can be earned are established in the rules of the competition system before each fiscal year begins. The point values are based on achievement of quantity, quality, some general programs, minority and other goals established by NAVCRUICOM Headquarters and assigned to each district. Since net new contracts are the major criterion, each DEP attrite must be replaced, usually with a recruit of equal or similar class of program and quality. The incentive for a district to rank high in the system is strong, as this standing is often reflected in key managers' fitness reports or evaluations.

E. THE RECRUITING PROCESS

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The current formal recruiting process followed by field recruiters is standardized and described in detail in a recruiting manual called RETOPS. The recruiting process has

built-in flexibility to respond to changes in the environment and quantity and quality goals. The following is a brief, simplified description of the recruiting process. (Refer to Figure 1 for clarification.) A typical recruiter who has been on production about six months may be given a goal of three or four new contracts for the month. A new contract is an enlistee who either enters active duty during the month enlisted, or goes into the Delayed Entry Program pool. recruiter is then assigned a target number of attempts, contacts, appointments, interviews, testers and physicals needed to attain his new contract goal according to present quality standards. His attempts and contact goals are further divided into certain target number of phone contacts, referrals, personally developed contracts, advertising callins and walk-ins, based on the market for which he is working, and on his preferences and talents. A sufficient number of quality contacts are provided by the RINC or he is aided in locating them if he has trouble. Contacts may come through high school ASVAB lists, call-ins from advertising, referrals from members of the recruiter's DEP pool, or visits to local high schools. Much of the guidance on where to find the quality market comes from the RINCs, zone supervisors and Chief Recruiter. The recruiter then schedules the time and the place to make these contacts early in the month. training has equipped him with the sales techniques needed to move a qualified, interested applicant through the sales

prospective applicants, an appointment to interview is scheduled if the individual is interested in the military service. At the time of the interview, after the recruiter's sales pitch, prospective applicants take the Enlisted Screening Test (EST). If they qualify, they may agree to prepare an enlistment package and schedule to take the ASVAB and physical examination if they have not already done so.

After an applicant passes the ASVAB and physical exam, he is then sent to or scheduled to see a Navy Classifier, who will ultimately reserve a specific billet for him in the Navy. The classifier uses a sophi ticated, computerized assignment system called Classification and Assignment within PRIDE (Personalized Recruitment for Immediate and Delayed Enlistment) (CLAUP) to attain the best match between the individual's desires and aptitude and the Navy's needs. CLASP takes into consideration each applicant's ASVAB score, job preferences, minority group membership, physical qualifications, citizenship and educational status. CLASP has built into its assignment model the Navy's needs in terms of quantity and quality for each rating and other positions. CLASP is then used to assign the applicant to a rating or general billet for which he is best suited. CLASP also assigns a date for entry into the service when the billet has an opening. At this point, the applicant is either placed in the Navy's Delayed Entry Program or sent to active duty within the month. Again, individuals may be placed in DEP

from one month to twelve months depending on the active duty enlistment date. High school seniors are often placed in DEP, not only awaiting their assigned position, but also graduation from high school. As a result of CLASP and the Delayed Entry Program, enlistees filling specific billets enter the Navy in a controlled flow. This controlled flow of manpower into the Navy meets not only the manpower quantity and quality goals, but the timing and program goals as well.

At each level of the recruiting process, from contact to accession, prospective applicants fall out or are weeded out due to their own volition (no sale) or due to noncompliance with the Navy's mental, physical or moral standards which are spelled out in detail in the Navy Recruiting Manual (see The recruiter is still responsible for his applicants after they have enlisted in the Delayed Entry There are rules and regulations governing the recruiter's role in motivating and keeping track of DEP members. The recruiting process does not end until sometime after the enlistee enters the Recruit Training Center. After a while on production, recruiters develop their own recruiting styles while still complying with the required standard recruiting procedures, and they are still very effective and make or exceed their goals. If they experience trouble, they revert back to a more formal and structured recruiting method.

Each month, a certain amount of unexpected DEP attrition may occur. These individuals are then immediately replaced

in order to meet accession goals. If expected DEP attrition in succeeding months could be predicted, an accurate number and needed quality of replacements could be lined up in advance. As further background for understanding of a DEP attrition prediction model, the following chapter is a discussion of the Delayed Entry Program.

II. THE DELAYED ENTRY PROGRAM

The Delayed Entry Program is a complex system that is mainly managed by the Enlisted Program Officer (EPO) (see Figure 2) at each Navy Recruiting District. The EPO controls the number of enlistees placed in the DEP during each month of the coming year, in order to meet his accession goals each month. The DEP pool consists of everyone who is in DEP at a given point in time. When the DEP pool is relatively small, in a given month, new enlistees are placed in DEP for a shorter period of time than when the pool is relatively This is because, in the succeeding month, sixty percent of the EPO's accession goal will be taken from the DEP pool. Thus, the EPO may not be able to meet the accession goal for the succeeding month if too many people are placed in DEP for longer periods of time. On the other hand, when the pool is large, in a given month, then a certain ideal percentage level of DEP members are scheduled for active duty in each of the following months.

CLASP's scheduling of an enlistee to active duty in a particular month can be controlled, to a degree, by having the classifier only look for openings in certain months. The smaller the DEP pool, the fewer future months the EPO will allow the classifiers to search in CLASP. As a result, more limited assignments are open to enlistees. This could result

in a less than optimal match between applicant and billet. The Navy utilizes the Production Upgrade Management Program (PUMP) to increase the size of the DEP pool in all districts that have small pools. This not only increases assigning options in CLASP, but also gives recruiters more opportunity to obtain referrals from DEP members.

The DEP pool can be compared to a bank account. If there are more deposits (new contracts) made than withdrawals (accessions), then the account (DEP pool) will grow. During favorable recruiting times, as in 1982 and 1983, large numbers of new contracts were written that exceeded the accession goal, thereby causing the DEP pool to grow. As the DEP pool grows, more contracts are placed in DEP for longer periods of time. Although this has some advantages, as stated above, the disadvantage is that attrition rates increase as time in DEP increases (see Table 12). This could be one of the reasons for the doubling of average DEP attrition rate from 6.68 percent in 1980 and 1981, to 10.54 percent in 1982 and 1983. DEP size grew from 82,010 to 113,275 during those two periods (see Appendix A, Table 2-A). By no means is this suggesting a large DEP pool is undesirable. The large DEP pool is an asset in that members of the pool generate referrals to recruiters. A large pool also allows the classifiers to place individuals further out in time, giving them a larger choice of school seats. This may result in a better match between individuals and jobs,

and may even result in lower active duty attrition by increasing satisfaction with the assignment process.

Attrition from the Delayed Entry Program may occur at any point between initial enlistment and the active duty date. Annual attrition rates tend to vary over time and across districts. In recent years, it has varied from 4.58 percent to 18.06 percent per year (see Appendix A, Table A-1). Accurate prediction of DEP attrition would be especially helpful at the District level. The expected DEP attrition for each month must be estimated by the EPO in order to adjust future monthly new contract goals so that replacements can be lined up. Thus, a certain number of contracts are added, usually by the EPO, to the district's new contract goals to make up for DEP attrition. If this is done accurately, then the new contract goal for the month will be met without any last minute surprises. Also, high-attritionrisk individuals can be monitored more closely or placed in DEP for shorter time intervals.

When a DEP attrite is recognized or regiscered in the computer, the lost contract is subtracted from the district's new contracts for that month. A DEP member's date for active duty may be postponed to a maximum of twelve months after the DEP entry date, but there should be a good reason for such postponements. Although it is not authorized, a DEP member's active duty date may be postponed even if it is known that the DEP member has already been lost, since the

EPO does not want this contract to be subtracted from the number of new contracts for the month. If a DEP member's loss is not known or recognized until he is due to access, this lost accession must be replaced immediately in order to fulfill the accession goal. This means that additional individuals must be recruited who will go on active duty in the same month they enlist. These recruits are often referred to as "Hot Shippers." A certain number of openings for Hot Shippers are necessary because some HSDGs and most non-HSDGs in the work force often want to go to work as soon as possible. Aside from such individuals, it is difficult to recruit someone into an available billet and send him on active duty in the same month.

Replacement contracts for DEP losses cost at least as much to recruit as new contracts. If high quality contracts are lost, they must be replaced with high quality contracts, and they are the mostly costly to recruit. It is especially difficult to find high quality replacement contracts who will enter active duty almost immediately, because good school seats are limited when the classifier can only look at the current month's openings in CJASP. This could result in a less-than-optimal match, which would cause a higher chance of attrition later. In 1980 and 1981 average DEP attrition was 6.68 percent nation—wide and 67.56 percent of these attrites were high quality individuals. High quality is defined as those DEP members who are seniors in high school

or have an education level of HSDG or above and who are in mental groups I, II, or IIIA. In 1982 and 1983 average DEP attrition was 10.54 percent nation-wide and 84.32 percent of these attrites were high quality individuals (See Appendix A, Table A-3.) During 1980 and 1981, 79.98 percent of the DEP pool was high quality. During 1982 and 1983, 87.25 percent of the DEP pool was high quality (see Appendix A, Table A-3).

A certain level of DEP attrites should be expected and even considered healthy, as these enlistees might have dropped out of recruit training anyway. RTC attrition is more costly than DEP attrition because beyond recruiting costs, full pay and training costs have begun at RTC. On the other hand, it is to the best interest of each Navy Recruiting District and NAVCRUICOM to monitor, control and reduce DEP attrition as much as possible, especially attrition of high quality individuals.

Although the EPO mananges the DEP pool, it is the production recruiters and their RINCs who are responsible for the individuals in the DEP. Although attrition from DEP may occur for reasons beyond the control of the recruiter, he does everything in his power to maintain motivation in his DEP members and prepare them for active duty. Managing DEP members and using them as a source of referrals requires special leadership skills and a well-thought-out plan of action. Most Navy Recruiting Stations prepare their own plans for handling DEP members. There are small token

rewards, such as ball caps and belt buckles, for DEP members who refer someone who subsequently qualifies and enlists. Most recruiters have get-togethers for their DEP members and their friends; they might go on an outing to a Naval Base, watch Navy films or learn Navy jargon and how to tie knots.

There are many factors that can be considered when predicting DEP attrition. One is the amount of time an individual spends in the DEP pool awaiting his active duty date. DEP attrition rates increase as a function of time in DEP (See Table 12). A second is the total annual size of the Navy's DEP pool. The size of the DEP pool is reflective of the economy and job availability as explained earlier. As a result, the size of the DEP pool may indicate good or bad recruiting times. The area in which a recruit is enlisted into the Navy may also be important in predicting DEP attrition. Besides DEP management differing across areas. other things, such as regional unemployment levels, are likely to affect DEP attrition differently by region. Finally, personal characteristics such as age, race, mental category and education-level may be predictive of DEP attrition, since a number of studies have found these variables to be significant in predicting first-term attrition. (Lockman and Lurie, 1980; A. W. Lau, Mar 1979).

The following chapters describe a set of statistical models for predicting DEP attrition. These models were derived from DMDC files from fiscal years 1980 through 1983.

These types of models and analyses can be used by policy makers at NAVCRUICOM and by DEP managers at the NRD level who shoulder the responsibility for DEP attrition.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. DATA BASE

The longitudinal data base used in this study was derived from a sample from the Military Enlisted Processing Command (MEPCOM) file maintained by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). The MEPCOM file is basically a transaction file. That is, it provides a report at the end of each month of everything that happened to enlistees at each Military Enlisted Processing Station (MEPS) during the month. Events include updating the status of old files and creation of new files.

The sample records requested from this MEPCOM file were Navy non-prior service males, who signed an initial enlistment contract between October 1979 and September 1983 (Fiscal Years 1980 through 1983). Generally MEPCOM does not record a change in status that occurs when a DEP member drops out of DEP or does not show up on his active duty date. However, the Navy's records for DEF members are usually updated with DEP attrition information at least by the end of the individual's twelfth month in DEP. Therefore, to establish, from the MEPCOM file, whether a recruit became an accession or a DEP loss, his monthly records had to be tracked for one year. If there was no indication that he had accessed within one year after the DEP entry date, he was considered to be a DEP attrite. The individual's final

amount of time he was in the system as a DEP member was the amount of time he was considered to be in DEP before official attrition or accession. In some cases, the MEPCOM file did show that the individual had dropped out of DEP; these cases were identified as DEP attrites also.

The MEPCOM file contains a large amount of information.

The information used in the analyses included:

- 1. Fiscal year
- 2. Attrition status
- 3. Race (black and white only)
- 4. Month and year entered DEP
- Month and year entered active duty (projected or actual)
- 6. Mental category
- 7. Education status at the time entered DEP
- 8. Area in which enlisted
- 9. NRD in which enlisted
- 10. Age at time of initial enlistment.

Items 4 and 5 above were used to figure the months in DEP (MODEP) and time in DEP (quarterly) (TDEP) variable in the statistical modes.

B. VARIABLES

The variables used in this thesis are contained in Table I. Many other variables were available in the DMDC file but not utilized; for instance, ethnic group, program assigned, waiver status, marital and dependency status.

TABLE 1

VARIABLES USED IN MODELS OF DELAYED ENTRY PROGRAM ATTRITION

Variable	Variable Abbreviation	Variable Description	Variable Categories	Category Abbreviations
Attrition Status	ATST	Accession to active duty or attrition from DEP.	Accession Attrition	ACCS
Size of DEP	DEPSIZE	Categorical variable for the number in DEP during a given fiscal , sar.	33,001-40,000 40,001-47,000 47,001-54,000 54,001-61,000	Same
Months in DEP	MODEP	Number of months that the individual spent in DEP or in DEP status prior to accession or recognized attrition. (DEP Status refers to being in DEP pool on official records.)	1 through 12	Same
Quarters in DEP	TDEP	Number of three-month time periods spent in DEP prior to accession or attrition.	1-3 months 4-6 months 7-9 months 10-12 months	101 201 301 101
Recruiting Area	AREA	Area in which the Navy Recruiting District is located where the DEP member enlisted.	7 and	8 Same
Age	AGE	Age of the DEP member at the time of DEP entry.	17 18 19 20 21 or older	17 18 19 20

		TABLE 1 (continued)		
Variable	Variable Abbreviation	Variable Description	Variable Categories	Category Abbreviations
Mental Group	MEN	Individual's mental aptitude category based on Armed Services Voca- tional Aptitude Battery Score.	1 2 3 8 4	Same
Consolidated Mental Group	GRPMEN	Individual mental apti- trides based on his ASVAB score grouped in two categories.	Mental Groups 1 and 2 Mental Groups 3 3B and 4	UPRMEN
Racial Group	MIN	Self report of race.	Black White	Same
Level of Education	GRUSTA	Level of education at time of DEP entry.	Completion or partial completion of a post-secondary educational program	EGI EGE

HSDG SENIOR

NONCEND

High School diploma Senior in High School No High School diploma The ethnic group code was missing on most records in the sample so this code could not be used to identify hispanic as a group for attrition analysis. The program codes contained in the records did not match the program codes and descriptions outlined in the NAVCRUICOM manual. Therefore, program groups such as seaman, airman, fireman school guarantee and nuclear power program could not be isolated and analyzed.

C. STATISTICAL PROCESS

The FUNCAT procedure of the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) was used to perform the logistic regression analyses. The FUNCAT procedure ignores an individual's record if there is a missing value indicator for any variable in the model. Therefore, the number of observations varies across models. Maximum likelihood estimation was used to compute regression coefficients for five different models. The dependent variable chosen for all models was DEP attrition status, while the independent variables varied across the models. Table 2 outlines the variables used for each of the models.

TABLE 2

DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT VARIABLES FOR EACH MODEL

Model <u>Name</u>	Dependent <u>Variable</u>	Inde	ependent '	Variables	
MOD1	ATST	MIN	MEN	AGE	GDSTA
MOD2	ATST	MEN	AGE	GRDSTA	
MOD3	ATST	MEN	AGE	GRDSTA	TDEP
MOD4	ATST	DEPSIZE	AREA	MODEP	
MOD5	ATST	DEPSIZE	AREA	TDEP	GRPMEN
		AGE	GRDSTA		

IV. RESULTS

Results for Model I, which is based on the personal characteristics, are shown in Tables 3 and 4. The minority group variable (MIN) failed to show a significant relationship to DEP attrition at the .05 level, as shown by the chi-square value for MIN in Table 3. The chi-square values for the remaining variables were all highly significant, (p < .0001). The likelihood ratio chi-square statistic divided by its degree of freedom yielded an F value for lack of fit of 2.88. The coefficient of determination between actual and predicted attrition (\mathbb{R}^2) for this Model I was .16. Figure 3 presents a frequency bar chart of the residuals for this model. The frequency counts are based on the number of cells in each interval, rather than the number of observations.

In Model II, the minority group variable was dropped, since it failed to make a significant contribution to Model I. Results for Model II are shown in Tables 5 and 6. In this model all the variables show a significant relationship to DEP attrition at the .05 level. The F value for lack of fit for Model II was 2.63. The R² for this model was .06.

¹The expected value of this statistic is 1.0 if a model fits the data perfectly.

TABLE 3

CHI-SQUARE TESTS FOR MAIN EFFECTS PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS MODEL INCLUDING MIN

MODEL I

Source	<u>df</u>	<u>Chi-square</u>	<u> </u>
AGE	4	303.10	.0001
GRDSTA	3	533.25	.0001
MIN	1	3.77	.0521
MEN	4	110.78	.0001
Likelihood ratio	173	498.23	.0001

Number of observations		=	187,689
Number of cells		=	185
Average number of observations per	cel1	=	1,222

TABLE 4

REGRESSION EQUATION FOR THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS MODEL INCLUDING MIN

Model I

Effect	Parameter	Parameter Estimate ²	Chi-square	<u>p</u>
Intercept		2.43	17,336.30	1000.
AGE	17	0.17	80.57	.0001
	18	0.12	62.51	.0001
	19	0.41	5.85	. 0156
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	20	- 0.05	4.33	.0373
•	21+	- 0.65	•	
GRDSTA	COL	0.09	4.29	.0383
	HSDG	0.25	196.52	.0001
	NONGRD	- 0.04	3.42	.0643
	SENIOR	- 0.30		
MIN	WHITE	0.24	3.77	.0521
MEN	1	21	79.38	.0001
	2	- 0.21	1.46	.2274
	3 A	0.11	42.17	.0001
	3B	0.05	11.38	.0007
	4	0.26		

 $^{^2\}mbox{Maximum likelihood procedure is used to estimate the regression coefficient of the logit model. (Grizzle et al, 1969)$

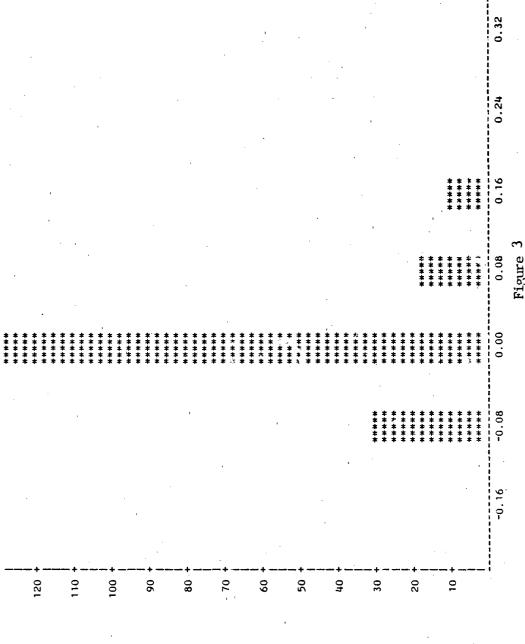


Figure 3 Frequency Bar Chart of Residuals for Model I

TABLE 5

CHI-SQUARE TEST FOR MAIN EFFECTS FOR THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS MODEL EXCLUDING MIN

MODEL II

Source	<u>df</u>	Chi-square		P
AGE	4	394.96		.0001
GRDSTA	3	362.79		.0001
MEN	4	87.98		.0001
Likelihood ratio	86	226.05		.0001
Number of obs	ervations	•	194,760	
Number of cel	ls	-	98	
Average numbe	r of observations	per cell' =	1987	

REGRESSION EQUATION FOR THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS MODEL EXCLUDING MIN

TABLE 6

MODEL II

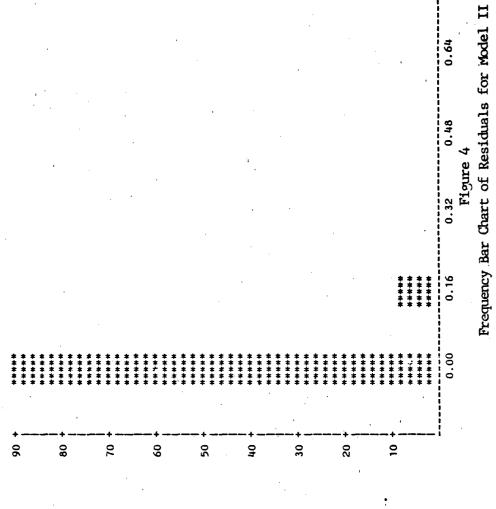
<u>Effect</u>	Parameter	Parameter Estimate	Chi-square	<u>p</u>
Intercept		2.27	18267.5	.0001
ÄGE	17	0.20	117.49	.0001
	18	0.14	79.12	.0001
	19	0.04	4.59	.0322
	20	- 0.05	4.51	.0337
•	21+	- 0.32	•	
GRDSTA	COL	0.17	15.63	.0001
	HSDG	0.20	126.12	.0001
	NONGRD	- 0.22	107.01	.0001
	SENIOR	- 0.15		v
MEN	1	- 0.17	55.75	.0001
	2	- 0.05	8.62	.0033
	- 3A	0.06	14.72	.0001
	3 B	0.05	13.85	.0002
•	4	0.11	•	

Appendix B contains the actual and predicted DEP attrition and the residuals for each cell. The frequency bar chart of the residuals for model II is displayed in Figure 4.

Model III uses the same personal characteristics as Model II except that time in DEP (quarterly) is added for practical use by DEP managers. The results of Model III are shown in Tables 7 and 8. All the variables are still highly significant. The F value for lack of fit for Model III was 1.84. The \mathbb{R}^2 for this model was .51. Appendix C contains the actual and predicted DEP attrition and the residual for each cell. Figure 5 contains the frequency bar chart of the residuals for Model III. The negative parameter estimates in this model (see Table 8) identify those parameters that have higher attrition rates. Model III indicates that ages 19, 20 and 21 plus show increasingly higher attrition rates; nongrads have the highest attrition rate in the GRDSTA variable; mental groups one and two have the highest attrition in the MEN variable; and those over seven months in DEP have increasingly higher attrition rates.

Table 9 contains a crosstab analysis of observed attrition percentages in FY 80-81 and FY 82-83 of all the variable categories in Model III. Table 9 is included to further support the negative parameter estimates findings.

Tables 10 and 11 contain the results for the Recruiting System Model, Model IV. All of the variables showed a significant relationship to DEP attrition at the .05 level.



08.0

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TABLE 7

CHI-SQUARE TEST FOR MAIN EFFECTS FOR THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS MODEL INCLUDING TIME IN DEP

MODEL III

Source	df	Chi-square		<u>p</u>
AGE	4	824.87		.0001
GRDSTA	· 3	647.14	•	.0001
MEN	4	191.28	· .	.0001
TDEP	3	8021.98		.0001
Likelihood ratio	359	661.74		.0001
,•				
Number of ob	servations	=	194760	. •
Number of ce	113	=	374	•
Average numb	er of observation	s per cell =	521	4

TABLE 8

REGRESSION EQUATION FOR THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTIC MODEL INCLUDING TIME IN DEP

Model III

Effect	<u>Parameter</u>	Parameter Estimate	Chi-square	<u>p</u>
Intercept	•	2.17	15523.61	.0001
AGE	17	0.47	580.62	.0001
	18	0.12	61.77	.0001
	19	- 0.05	6.92	.0088
	20	- 0.12	27.54	.0001
	21+	- 0.42		,
GRDSTA	COL	0.10	5.8	.0160
	HSDG	0.11	33.72	.0001
	NONGRD	- 0.42	381.44	.0001
	SENIOR	0.21		
MEN	1	- 0.22	92.04	.0001
	2	- 0.07	20.28	.0001
	3 A	0.05	9.42	.0021
	· 3B	0.12	73.88	.0001
	4	0.12		,
TDEP	1-3	1.0	4077.16	.0001
	4-6	0.27	320.51	.0001
	7-9	- 0.21	209.82	.0001
	10-12	- 1.06		

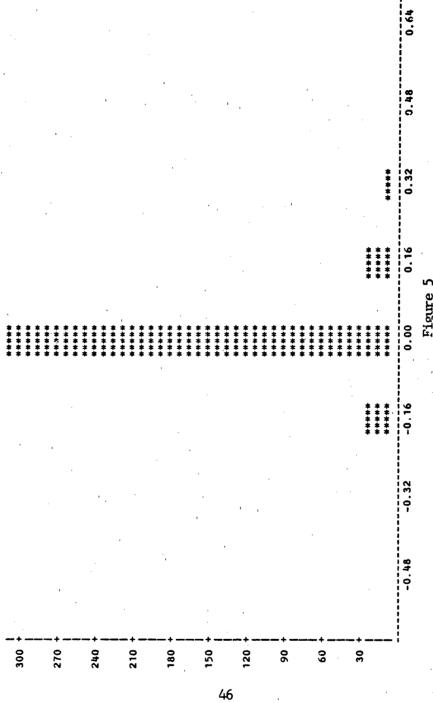


Figure 5 Frequency Bar Chart of Residuals for Model III

TABLE 9
CROSS TABULAR ANALYSIS OF MODEL III VARIABLES

<u>Variable</u>	Variable Category	Observed Attriti	on Percentages 1982-83
AGE	17	6.8	10.35
	18	6.36	10.01
	19	6.61	9.47
	20	6.33	10.03
	21+	7.39	12.50
MEN	1	9.33	11.26
	2	6.63	11.55
	3A	6.13	10 39
	СВ	6.30	10.04
	4	6.42	9.85
GRDSTA	COL	8.06	10.73
	HSDG	5.58	9.65
	NONGRD	8.05	13.29
	SENIOR	7.11	10.74
TDEP	. 1-3	3.75	4.11
	4-6	6.85	7.87
	7-9	8,92	10.59
	10-12	16.21	21.65

TABLE 10

CHI-SQUARE TEST FOR MAIN EFFECTS FOR THE RECRUITING SYSTEM MODEL

MODEL IV

Source	df	Chi-squar	<u>e</u>	P
DEPSIZE	3	391.34		.0001
AREA	5	215.20		.0001
MODEP	11	7797.44		.0001
Likelihood ratio	359	661.74		.0001
				. ,
Number of obs	ervations	•	= 194,220	
Number of cel	ls	• •	= 288	,
Average numbe	r of observation	s per cell	= 674	,

TABLE 11

REGRESSION EQUATION FOR THE RECRUITING SYSTEM MODEL I

MODEL IV

<u>Effects</u>	<u>Parameters</u>	Parameter Estimate	<u>Chi-square</u>	<u>p</u>
Intercept	:	2.34931	64857.74	.0001
DEPSIZE	33,001-40,000 40,001-47,000 47,001-54,000 54,001-61,000	0.24 - 0.04 0.04 - 0.24	173.03 5.15 7.56	.0001 .0232 .0060
AREA	1 3 4 5 7 8	0.07 0.09 0.10 0.08 - 0.11 - 0.23	16.92 24.76 35.49 14.18 30.43	.0001 .0001 .0001 .0002
MODEP	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1.16 0.85 0.61 0.35 0.20 0.05 - 0 01 - 0.12 - 0.29 - 0.46 - 0.75 - 1.59	1112.5 673.4 414.73 148.17 47.5 3.06 .03 19.34 119.91 294.64 926.95	.0001 .0001 .0001 .0001 .0601 .0802 .8547 .0001 .0001

Table 11 indicated that the variable category seven months in DEP, p < .8547 showed a possible zero relationship to pred ting attrition. However, most of the variable categories were highly significant, p < .0001. previous models, Model IV seemed to provide a good fit to the data (F = 1.84). Model IV has an R^2 of .89. The response functions, actual and predicted DEP attrition and residuals for each cell, are located in Appendix D. The frequency bar chart of the residuals for Model IV is found in Figure 6. In this model the negative parameter estimates indicate that a DEP size 40,001-47,000 and 54,001-61,000 have higher attrition rates. These two DEP sizes refer to fiscal years 1981 and 1982, respectively. The DEP sizes chosen were a range of DEP sizes for each of the fiscal years studied. Other things could be causing the attrition fluctuation besides DEP size. Also, areas 7 and 8 have higher DEP attrition and as seen in Model III, being in DEP longer than six months usually means increasingly higher attrition rates.

Table 12 contains a crosstab analysis of the observed attrition percentages in FY 80-81 and FY 82-83 of all the variable categories in Model IV. Attrition percentages of the variable MODEP do not start to differ greatly until about six months or greater in DEP after this point, then the differences widen. In both sets of years, attrition increases steadily as time in DEP increases and both show almost a doubling in attrition rate between the eleventh and twelfth month in DEP.

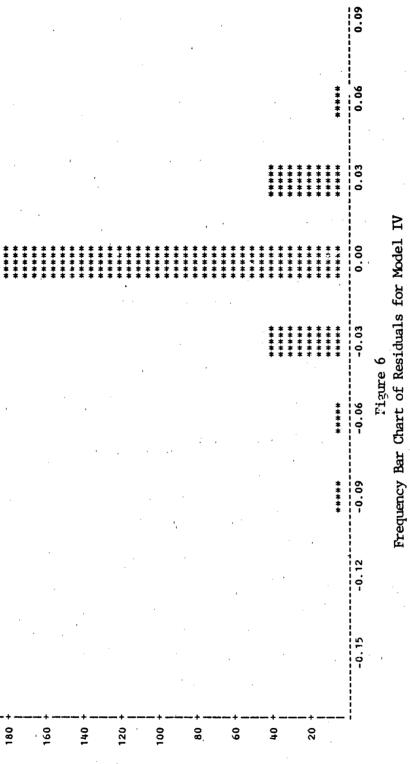


TABLE 12
CROSS TABULAR ANALYSIS OF MODEL IV VARIABLES

Variable	Variable <u>Category</u>	Actual Attriti 1980-198	on Percentages
DEPSIZE	33,001-41,000 40,001-47,000 47,001-54,000 54,001-61,000	6.1 7.0 11.0 10.1	8 0
		1980-81	1982-83
AREA	1 3 4 5 7 8	6.27 5.82 6.61 6.62 7.13 8.44	10.24 10.43 9.29 9.78 11.14 13.75
MODEP	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2.89 4.07 5.09 6.31 6.89 7.56 7.58 9.07 10.25 11.68 12.91 24.74	2.96 3.96 5.08 6.76 7.91 9.05 9.54 10.29 11.93 13.87 18.25 35.08

The results for the full model, Model V, are shown in Tables 13 and 14. As with Models II and III, each of the variables showed a significant relationship to DEP attrition at the .05 level or better. Table 14 indicated that the variable categories, Area 1, whose p value is less than .5012, and Area 5, whose p value is less than .0575, show a possible zero relationship to predicting attrition. Almost all the other variable categories show a significant relationship to DEP attrition. The F value for lack of fit was 1.27, indicating an improvement over previous models. The R2 for Model V was .30. The variable categories with negative parameter estimates this model are consistent with those in other models. The frequency bar chart for residuals for Model V is found in Figure 7.

TABLE 13

CHI-SQUARE TEST FOR MAIN EFFECTS FOR THE FULL MODEL

MODEL V

Source	<u>df</u>	Chi-square	,	P
DEPSIZE	3	313.06		.0001
TDEP	3	7224.28		.0001
AREA	5	132.26		.0001
AGE	4	777.75		.0001
GRDSTA	3	574.75		.0001
GRPMEN	1	151.98		.0001
Likelihood ratio	3183	4034.63		.0001
Number of c	bservations	•	193698	
Number of c	ells	-16	3103	
Average num	ber of observat	ions per cell =	62	•

TABLE 14

REGRESSION EQUATION FOR THE FULL MODEL

MODFL V

<u>Effects</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	Parameter Estimate	Chi-square	, <u>p</u>
Intercept		2.18	16532.97	.0001
DEPSIZE .	33,001-40,000 40,001-47,000 47,001-54,000 54,001-61,000	0.18 - 0.07 0.10 - 0.21	89.79 19.85 46.63	.0001 .0001 .0001
TDEP	1-3 4-6 7-9 10-12	1.1 0.28 - 0.21 - 1.17	3845.75 345.83 216.22	.0001 .0001
AREA	1 3 4 5 7 8	0.01 0.10 0.09 0.04 - 0.08 - 0.16	.45 34.20 29.38 3.61 14.94	.5012 .0001 .0001 .0575 .0001
AGE	17 18 19 20 21+	0.47 0.11 - 0.06 - 0.12 - 0.40	558.59 54.83 8.14 26.19	.0001 .0001 .0043 .0001
GRDSTA	COL HSGD NONGRD SENIOR	0.09 0.10 - 0.39 0.20	3.85 28.07 319.30	.0497 .0001 .0001
GRPMEN	LAUQWGL LAUQIH	0.10 - 0.10	151.98	.0001

Frequency Bar Chart of Residuals for Model V

Figure 7

V. DISCUSSION

Unplanned DEP attrition, besides increasing the possibility of not attaining assigned goal can cause high quality individuals to be placed in less-than-optimal immediate openings, increasing the chance of later attrition at the Recruit Training Center or beyond. If DEP attrition could be predicted through this research and some pre-planning, then the CLASP system could function as it was designed, and only the applicants who wanted to go on active duty immediately would be accessed directly. The others are placed in well suited programs reserved on future dates. As stated before, a certain level of DEP attrition is healthy as some of these individuals would have 'ropped out anyway at RTC. perhaps there are a significant number of upper mental group, high school diploma graduates (HSDGs) who drop out of DEP who would have had successful tours in the Navy if their DEP time was shortened somewhat. Much time, effort and other resources go into getting that initial enlistment contract. Attrition of these individuals should be monitored closely and analyzed.

The F value for lack of fit for each of the five models was a small number approaching one. This suggests that all the models had a good fit. All variables except MIN in each of the models showed a significant relationship to DEP attrition. Looking at \mathbb{R}^2 as an indication of the model's

worth, Model IV has the highest R^2 , R^2 = .95. This high R^2 is probably due to the strong influence of time in DEP. As an enlistee's official time in DEP increases, month by month, attrition risk rises predictably. Model IV is the only model that looks at time in DEP broken down into 12 separate months. Model III and Model V also look at time in DEP, but in these models time in DEP is broken down into only four quarterly categories. In Model III and Model V, their R^2 s were .84 and .74 respectively. Models I and II, which did not include time in DEP, had very low R^2 s (R^2 = .16 and R^2 = .06 respectively).

The residual plots for each of the five models are found in Figures 3 through 7. These bar charts depict the number of cells in each interval of residual amounts. The residuals are the difference between the actual and predicted attrition rates. The more cells close to the zero interval, the better the model predicts attrition. All the models show a significant number of cells in or close to the zero interval. Models III and V have a string of cells in several of the residual intervals from two tenths to nine tenths away from zero in either direction. This indicates that in several cells in these models, actual and predicted attrition differed from 20 to 90 percent. Some of these large differences can be caused by small cell which can lead to inaccurate predicted attrition rate. Overall, the residual graphs show that the models do a good job of predicting attrition.

The first three models looked at personal characteristics, such as age, graduation status, race, and mental group. The first model looks at the personal characteristics just mentioned. MIN turned out not to be significant in predicting attrition, but the only comparison was between blacks and whites. If ethnic codes were available, then hispenic attrition could have been figured also. There is a chance hispanics may have been significant due to the strong family ties in hispanic families. MIN was dropped from the second model. All the variables in Model II were significant in predicting DEP attrition. The high attrition risk categories in the personal characteristic models were mental groups one and two, non-grads and seniors, and aged 19, 20 and 21 plus individuals. The most interesting results of this study and the ones that differentiate DEP attrition results from other attrition (i.e., 12 months, RTC, etc.) results is that mental groups one and two independent of all other effects are high attrition risks.

In the third model, quarterly time in DEP was added to the variables used in Model II. Model III is the most practical and useful to the recruiting managers. All these variables are known at the time of enlistment into DEP. For instance, if an individual is a 20 year old nongraduate, mental group one who is being put into DEP for seven months, his predicted percent chance of attrition is 23 percent. This is found by looking at Appendix C on page 90 and

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Tocating this particular group of variable categories in one cell and then reading the projected attrition rate for that cell. Each individual in a particular month in DEP can be assigned a projected attrition rate. Then those rates could be averaged to predict the attrition rate for that cohort. This process could be computerized. Also CLASP could be programmed not to accept a high attrition risk set of personal characteristics and time in DEP combinations. For example, an 18 year old, HSDG mental group two DEP member who is put in DEP for 10-12 months has a predicted attrition rate of 23 percent. If CLASP only allowed him to be put in DEP up to six months, his attrition risk would be reduced to seven percent or less.

Model IV looks at DEPSIZE, AREA and also time in DEP, but time in DEP is broken down into 12 months vice four quarters. By being placed in DEP for seven to 12 months, DEP members run a consistently increasing risk of dropping out of DEP. These particular results must be viewed with caution. Actual dropping out of DEP in the later months may not be the only thing being measured here. As explained in previous chapters, motivation exists to slide DEP losses into longer DEP time in the system to avoid a current DEP attrite from being subtracted from contracts enlisted in the current month. New contract goal is hard enough to achieve without having to absorb DEP losses. The maximum amount of time that a DEP member can be moved in the system is to 12 months DEP time. There is evidence that this often occurs, since

attrition percentages double from 11 to 12 months in DEP (see Table 12). Therefore, the consistent increase in DEP attrition, as a function of time in DEP, may only be partially due to actual attrition occurring in those latter months. In this study time in DEP, figured in months, was computed from the final update of that information on each individual in the MEPCOM file. The number of times his DEP date was changed is unknown. The actual figuring of a DEP member's time in DEP was done by taking the difference in months, between the month and year he entered DEP, and the month and year he was projected to or actually went on active duty.

The variable DEPSIZE in Model IV is by definition totally correlated with fiscal year. In each DEPSIZE range is the actual DEPSIZE of each of the four fiscal years studied. Therefore, the two fiscal years with higher predicted attrition rates were 1981 and 1982. Fiscal year was not used as a variable because a range of DEPSIZE could occur again but a fiscal year does not recur. Since this variable is capturing the happenings of a fiscal year beyond just rational DEPSIZE range, many other factors could be affecting its behavior factors, such as the recruiting goal and environment, especially economic conditions nation-wide. Also, this variable would be difficult to use on a district level. Perhaps district level DEPSIZE ranges would be a more useful variable to use for predicting attrition at the district level. But the EPO needs to predict attrition at

the beginning of a fiscal year, when he is making out his adjusted new contract goals. At that time it would be difficult for him to project what his next fiscal year DEPSIZE would be to use it in predicting attrition.

Model IV indicated through negative parameter estimates that areas seven and eight have higher predicted attrition rates than other areas. This may be due to regional economic conditions unique to those areas. The most influential predictor in Model IV is months in DEP.

The results of Model V are consistent with the results of each variable category in the smaller models. High attrition-risk categories include: 1) mental group one and two, which are grouped as one in this model, 2) non-grads 3) aged 18, 19 and 21 plus, (4) those in DEP over 7 months, 5) those entering the Navy in areas seven and eight, and 6) those coming in during a fiscal year whose DEPSIZE was in the range of 47,000-54,000, and 54,000-61,000. Each high risk factor in Model V is also depicted as a high risk factor in the other models. However, this model is awkward to use to predict attrition because of the DEPSIZE variable for reasons previously explained concerning Model IV.

Predicting and understanding the variables that indicate a higher attrition risk could be useful to recruiting managers. High DEP-attrition-risk applicants, such as those in mental groups one and two, non-grads and aged 19, 20 and 21 plus could be placed in DEP only very short intervals to reduce DEP attrition. Although seniors are indicated as a

DEP attrition risk, they usually need to be placed in DEP some times over three months, awaiting graduation. Recruiting seniors in the late spring for short DEP times would not gain enough in reduced DEP attrition to offset the senior market share that would be lost to pre-arranged-post-high school-civilian jobs and to other services recruiting earlier in the year.

The EPO could figure his expected monthly DEP attrition by determining the composition of the personal characteristics and time in DEP of each DEF member in a particular future month and then using Appendix C or a computer program to figure projected DEP attrition for that month. example, the EPO has 60 DEP members due to ship in June, whose characteristics are as follows: 1) thirty of them were seniors, mental group 2, aged 18 and the; all have been in DEP seven to nine months; 2) twenty of them were HSDG, mental group 3A, aged 19 and they have been in DEP four months to six months; and 3) ten of them were non-high school diploma graduates, mental group 3B, aged 20 and have been in DEP from four to six months. In a real situation, each individual would probably have a separate set of characteristics and thus each would have an individual attrition probability. But for this example, the predicted DEP attrition rate for group one, the seniors, using Appendix C page 81, is ten percent. Group two's predicted DEP attrition rate is seven percent and the predicted DEP attrition rate for the nongrads, group three, is twelve percent. The averaged

attrition rate for the entire group is 9.35 percent. At this attrition rate, the EPO would have to plan to replace about six of the 60 June DEP members by their shipping date. If DEP attrition could be predicted for three succeeding months, then the monthly DEP pool could be padded accurately so there would be no unplanned DEP losses. Therefore, only an ideal number of direct shippers would be required in any given month.

In general, the results of this study should prove useful in controlling the costs of DEP attrition by identifying attrition risk factors and improving DEP management by aiding in predicting DEP attrition rates.

APPENDIX A

DEP ATTRITION BY NRD, FISCAL YEARS AND INDIVIDUAL QUALITY VARIABLES

Table A-1

NRD DEP Attrition Rates by Fiscal Years 1980-81 and 1982-83

•			
NRD	1980-1981		1982-1983
	Attrition Rates		Attrition-Rates
Albany, NY	6.41		10.07
Boston, MA	6.31		10.49
Buffalo, NY	6.51		10.81
New York, NY	6.62		12.20
Harrisburg, PA	5.52		8.32
Louisville, KY	6.73		9.47
Richmond, VA	5.99		8.99
Washington, DC	6.84		9.57
	7.04		
Montgomery, AL Columbia, SC	7.04 5.01		9.25
	4,99		11.00
Jacksonville, FL Atlanta, GA	4,58		9.55 10.10
	7.11		
Nashville, TN	6.24		10.65
Raleigh, NC Cleveland, OH	5.80		12.23 9.08
Columbus, OH	6.61		
	5.12		8.69
Philadelphia, PA Pittsburg, PA	6.23		11.29 7.41
Chicago, IL	8.59	•	11.67
Michigan	8.59		
	5.64		10.30 9.67
Indianapolis, IN			
St. Louis, MO	7.82		10.26
Denver, CO	6.09		10.03
Kansas City, MO	6.51		10.54
Minneapolis, MN	5.77		7.43
Omaha, NE	5.49		11.62
Albuquerque, NM	7.56		10.88
Dallas, TX	7.53		10.72
Houston, TX	6.35		12.84
Little Rock AR	6.97		12.45
New Orleans, LA	6.97		10.28
Los Angeles, CA	8.02		18.06
Portland, OR	7.09		1 .38
San Francisco, CA	10.38		15.79
Seattle, WA	6.45		10.91
San Diego, CA	6.84		11.32
San Antonio, TX	8.46		11.99
Memphis, TN	6.63		9.83
Miami, FL	5.84		11.33
Milwaukee, WI	5.14		7.50
New Jersey	7.88		10.84

Table A-2

DEP Attrition and Size of DEP by Fiscal Year

· ·	DEP Attrition	DEP Size
1980	6.13	34,894
1981	7.08	46,116
1982	10.12	59,312
1983	11.00	53,963

Table A-3

Quality of DEP Attrition and DEPSIZE by Fiscal Years 1980-1981 and 1982-1983

1980-1981

	Attrition Percent	DEPSIZE	Percent DEPSIZE
High Qual	75.63	38,397	79.98
Low Qual	24.37	9,614	20.02
	1982-198	<u>33</u>	
High Qual	84.32	50,587	87.25
Low Qual	15.68	7,392	12.75

ACTUAL AND PREDICTED ATTRITION AND RESIDUALS FOR EACH CELL OF MODEL II

SAMPLE	AGE	AGE GRDSTA	MEN	RESPONSE PROB	ACTUAL 0.00000	EDICT .9307	ESID 930
2	17 0	COL	3A	PROB 2	1.79176	0692 7118 9377	0.93071 -0.920131 0.06228
ø	17 0	COL	38	PROB 2	9.00	2.699	-0.06228
4	17 #	HSDG	_	PROB 2	· • M •	0.06298 2.5092 0.92478	0.10369 0.496894 0.02806
'n	17 H	HSDG	7		0.00	0752 6291 9327	-0.02806 0.059878 0.00366
, 9	17 H	HSDG	3A	7	0.06362 2.84848 0.94524	.0672 .7434 .9395	0.00366 0.105067 0.00570
7	17 H	HSDG	38	PROB 2 PROB 1		0.06046 2.73142 0.93886	-0.00570 0.0438559 0.00247
89	17 H	HSDG	4	PROB 2 1 PROB 1		2.77 9413	-0.00247 0.096678 0.00512
6	17 N	MONGRD	_		0.05357 1.35403 0.79479	0.05869 2.09562 0.89048	-0.00512 -0.74159 -0.09569
10	17 N	NONGRD	. 7			.1095 .2156 .9016	0.09569 0.136734 0.01148
=	17 N	NONGRD	3A	PROB 1	. 03 .	.0983 .3298 .9113	.011 1974 .014
12	17 N	NONGRD	38		0.07397 2.45033 0.92059	0.08868 2.31785 0.91034	.0147 13248 .0102
13	17 N	NONGRD	4	PROB 2 1 PROB 1	0.07941 1.88569 0.86826	.0896 .3614 .9138	-0.01024 -0.475733 -0.04557

-	DESIGN		٠	RESPONSE	SE FUNCTION	,	
SAMPLE	AGE GRDSTA	MEN	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
14	12 CENTOD	-	PROB 2	0.13174	0.08616	0.04557	
<u>r</u>		• ·		7947	8061.	0202.	
•			PROB 2	0.12486	. 1037	0.0210	
. 21	17 SENIOR	7		. 2228	2.275	052984	
			PROB 1	.9022	.9068	.0045	
				.0977	.0931	0.0045	
<u>o</u>	17 SENTOR	3,4		.3920	.3900	20418	
			PROB	.9162	. 9160	0.0001	
17	17 SFNTOR	48		780.	. 0839	-0.0001	
•	-	2		9153	0161	10107	
			PROB	0846	084A	0000	
8	17 SENTOR	4	-	2720	4236	16057	
!		•		. 9065	184	0.0119	
			PROB 2	.0934	.0815	0119	
19	18 COL	_		69314	.4149	.7217	
			PROB 1	.0000	.9179	.0820	
ć		,		.0000	.0820	0.0820	
70	18 COL	7		.3862	. 5349	. 1486	
			PROB	0000	. 9265	34	
			PROB 2	0000	.0734	0.0734	
- 7	 CO ::	A Y		0160.	.6491	44190	
	•		PROB	0000.	. 9339	.0660	
23	200	3 0	PRUB 2	0000.	.0600	0.0660	
75	300 e	200		2/61.	.6371	0.4399	
			2000	0000	7005.	. 0332	
23	10.7 81	4		0000	70007	7350.U	
2		•		8750	0350	040	
			PROB 2	1250	0641	0.000	
54	18 HSDG	_		. 5248	4464	78422	
		٠	PROB 1	9258	.9203	0.0055	
,		•		.0741	.0797	0.0055	
25	18 HSDG	7		. 5742	. 5664	078299	
			PROE 1	.9291	.9286	.0005	
		,		.0708	.0713	.0005	
56	18 HSDG	3 A		. 5950	.6806	0/25605	
				.9305	. 9358	.0053	
		4	PROB 2	.0694	.0641	.0053	
/.7	18 HSDG	38		.6204	.6686	48215	
			PROB 1	9321	.9351	.0029	
oc		•	PROB 2	0.06783	.0648	0.0029	
87	I B HSDG	3	-	7008	7122	11400	

	DESIGN				1	RESPONSE	SE FUNCTION	_	
SAMPLE	AGE	GRDSTA	MEN	RESPONSE	ш	CTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
43	19	COL	4		_	.8325	. 5833	.750	
				PROB	-(.8620	.9297	-0.06771	
77	10	HSDG	_	PROB	, ,	4773	30/07) C	
•)	• ,	PROB		9225	9128	0096	
				PROB	.0	.0774	.0871	.0096	
45	19	HSDG			-	,4676	.4690	14005	
				PROB		.9218	5	-0.00010	
. 95	16	HSDG	3A	LNOB	3 -	5620	5832	21235	
!				PROB		.9283	.9297	-0.0014	
!		1	!	PROB	2	.0716	.0702	0.0014	
47	6	HSDC	38		~	. 5721	.5712	84769	
				PROB	-	. 9290	. 9289	0000.0	
. 87	10	HSDG	4	PROB	7 -	7861	01/0	0000.	
		202	•	PROB		9419	81.50	2010	
				PROB	. 0	.0580	.0681	0.0101	
49	19	NONGRD	_	1	· -	1.210	.9354	72526	
				PROB		.7703	.8738	0.1035	
			1		0	. 2296	. 1261	0.1035	
20	19	NONGRD	7			.0759	.0554	2050	
	,			PROB	_ (.8885	.8865	0.0020	
		000000		PKOB	~	. 1114	. 1135	0020	
-	2	NONGKD	. Ac	600		. 1806	.1696	6983	
				T KOE	<i>-</i> c	.8783	5/6R.	0.0010	
ú	5	GONON		PROB		25.50	5201.	0100	
26		NORGED	20	9000		. 1132	0/4	\$5557°	
				0000	- ~	1286	10705	0.020.0	
5.3	19	NONGRD	4			5003	2010	68010	
)				PROB		9473	9003	0 0420	
		•		PROB		.0526	.0996	0470	
54	19	SENIOR	_		-	.1227	.9956	2710	
				PROB	9	.8931	.8803	0127	
1	,		,	PROB	2	. 1069	. 1196	-0.0127	
. 55	6	SENIOR	7		· v	. 1893	. 1156	3733	
	,			PROB		.8992	.8924	0.006	
. 73		CUNTOR		PKOB		/001 .	. 1075	8900	
00.	<u> </u>	SENTOR	A¢.	9000		2664	. 2298	6584	
			•	PKOB BODG	- c	9060	9029		
7.3	0.	CENTOD	40	TKOB		4540.	1760.	-0.003	
ì		3EN10A	qc	PROB	- 0	. 90608	0.90184	0.048//19	

AGE	GRDSTA	MEN	RESPONSE	E ACTUAL	r PREDICIED	CIED	RESIDUAL	
	CFNTOD	4	PROB	90	۰,0	- 9	_	
	SENTOR	r	PROB	10	. 0	r vo		
	100	-	PROB	o-	<u>.</u> ,	M 4	-0.02915	
	3	-	PROB	- 0	9	`	-0.13347	
	į		PROB	٠.	<u>.</u>	M) (0.13347	
	מסר	7	PROR	•	, c	٥.		
	•		PROB	0		. ∾	_	
20	COL	3A		m'	٠i،	c	0.696199	
			PROB	Ö	•	J LC	0.03413	
20	COL	3B				m	0.21127	
			PROB	•	·.	S	\sim	
			PROB		<u>.</u>	J 1	~	
	707	Ŧ	PROR	vic	ν̈́c	* v		
			PROB	0	0	2 80	_	
	HSDG	_		•	7	_	0.210834	
			PRCB	o c	•	ST L	-	
	HSDG		FRUB	د	٠ د	0 L	֝֟֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֓֓֡֓֡	
)		PROB	i o	0	· 🗥	. ~	
	. !	i	PROB	•	0	~	_	
	HSDG	3 A		ci c	oj o	M u	٠,	
			PROB	<u> </u>	-	O M		
20]	HSDG	38	a Du		, N	1 M		
			PROB	o.	·	m		
	2025	*	PROB		÷.		γ,	
	oncu	+	PROR	, c	vi c	7	•	
			PROB	0		_	-0.00177	
20	NONGRD	_		<u>-</u>		LO.	-0.218131	
			PROB	0	•	10 P	-0.02779	
	NONGRD		PRUB	·	÷ -	0 LC	_	
,			PROB		0	-	. –	
			PROB	0	0	~	·	
	NONGRD		avad	~ <	~ .	~ c	٠.	
			PROE			\sim	-6.01733	
20 1	NONGRD	38	1	.29	.2	m	•	
		19 SENIOR 20 COL 20 COL 20 COL 20 COL 20 HSDG	SENTOR 4 COL 1 COL 2 COL 3A COL 4 COL 4 HSDG 1 HSDG 3A HSDG 4 HSDG 3B HSDG 4 NONGRD 1 NONGRD 2 NONGRD 3A NONGRD 3B	SENIOR 4 COL 1 COL 2 COL 3A COL 4 COL 4 COL 4 HSDG 1 HSDG 2 HSDG 4 HSDG 4 NONGRD 1 NONGRD 2 NONGRD 3A NONGRD 3B NONGRD 3B	SENTOR 4 PROB 2 0 COL 1 PROB 1 0 COL 2 PROB 1 0 COL 3A PROB 1 0 COL 3A PROB 1 0 P	SENIOR 4 PROB 2 0.093392 0.093392 COL 1 PROB 1 2.66259 2.56259 2.56259 2.56259 2.56259 2.565259 2.565259 2.565259 2.565259 2.565259 2.565259 2.565259 2.565259 2.565259 2.565259 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56525 2.56625 2.56525 2.	SENIOR 4 PROB 2 0.09332 0.09816 SENIOR 4 PROB 1 2.06525 0.095416 COL 1 PROB 2 0.06522 0.09437 COL 2 PROB 1 0.0523 0.09437 COL 2 PROB 1 0.0523 0.09427 COL 3A PROB 1 0.05307 0.09730 COL 3A PROB 1 0.12903 0.097346 COL 3B PROB 1 0.12903 0.097346 COL 3A PROB 2 0.0444 0.07845 HSDG 1 2.0444 0.07845 0.07845 HSDG 1 2.0444 0.07846 0.07845 HSDG 1 2.0444 0.07846 0.07846 HSDG 1 0.06529 0.07841 0.07841 HSDG 1 0.06520 0.07841 HSDG	SENIOR 4 PROB 2 0.05359 2 2.66259 2 2.6146 0 </td

	DESIGN				æ	SPONSI	RESPONSE FUNCTION		
SAMPLE	ACE	GRDSTA	MEN	RESPONSE		ACTUAL 1	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
				PROB	8.	181	.887	0.00408	
73	20	NONGRD			3.98	0819 8898	2.11139	-0.00408 1.8776	
				PROB	0.9	182	.892	.089	
à	•		•		0.0	818	.107	0.089	
74	20	SENIOR			0	595	905	1201	
				PROB	æ.~	350	.870	0.012	
75	. 20	SENIOR	8		. 7	674	220	2005	
			ļ	PROB	0.9	105	.883	0.037	
. 36	ć		**		0.	895	.116	0.037	
0	7	SENTOR	S.A.		- c	9 0	25.5	56.18 66.18	
	,			PROB	00	895 105	105	065	
77	. 20	SENIOR	38		1.6	142	2	4965	
				PROB	0.	364	0.10640	0.057	
79	16	100	_).	000	.897	0.102	
	j	200	-		, c	740		0 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
				PROB	0	741	0.88803	0.0	
18	2	COL	3 A		~	496	185	.035	
				PROB	-0	437	<u>.</u>	.003	
	,				8.0	931	.897	0.001	
83	7	COL	4		0	296	2.21	1406	
				PROB	٥.	146	.098	.013	
L.	•	0001	•		6.0	625	.878	0.027	
Q D	7	usne e			~	246	. 102	02514	
				PKC	- a	636	30.	-0.00251	
87	21	HSDG	38		. ~	283	200	04171	
				PROB	0	314	960	.003	
,					6.0	778	204	.003	
68	2	NONGRD	,- -		0.	861	.568	4701	
				PROB	0	000	.172	0.077	
3					8.0	918	.844	0.004	
_	7	NONGKD	3A		o	627	.802	1833	
				9000	- 0	000	- 0	020	
. 93	21	MONGRD	4		<u>.</u>	157	1.83455	0.0811467	
					0.1	834	137	-0.00	
				PROB	1 0.71	459	.836	121	
					0	333	134	051	

APPENDIX C

ACTUAL AND PREDICTED ATTRITION AND RESIDUALS

FOR EACH CELL OF MODEL III

	EMPTY CELL				ı							
RESIDUAL	-3.15874		-0.04425 -1.90287 0.06940			-1.72997 -1.3494; -0.3494;		0.486233 0.02133	-0.02133 0.685023 0.04226	.000	خ خ	-0.00502 0.0390844 0.00183 -0.00163
PREDICTED			2.59601 0.93060	. (7)								0.022// 2.94322 0.94994 0.05006
ACTUAL	-0.693147	1.38629	0.693147 1.00000									0.01/75 2.98231 0.95177 0.04823
RESPONSE	PROB 1											FROB 1 PROB 1 PROB 2
TDEP	3QT	20T	3QT	2QT	30T	40T	1QT	20T	30T	40T	101	2QT
MEN	8	3A	34	38	38	38		-	_	-	8	01
AGE GRDSTA	17 COL	17 COL	17 COL	17 COL	17 COL	17 COL	17 HSDG	17 HSDG	17 HSDG	17 HSDG	17 HSDG	17 HSDG
SAMPLE	-	ત	м	4	٠. بم	9	7	&	6	10	=	12

•	DESIGN			•	RES	RESPONSE FUNCTION	NOI
SAMPLE	AGE GRDSTA	MEN	TDEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL
13	17 HSDG	8 1	3QT	PROB 1			-0.378 -0.03
4	17 HSDG	7	4QT				0.03
Ļ		•		PROB 2	0.83436		0.0
2	N HSDC	Ϋ́	<u> </u>	PROB 1			00.0
91	17 HSDG	3A	27T				
17	17 MSDG	3 A	3QT	PROB 2			-0.0905 -0.0905
18	17 HSDG	3A	40T		0.07540 1.56398 0.82692		-0.093136 -0.093136
16	17 HSDG	38	10T	,	0.17308 3.9542 0.98119	0.16015 3.96376 0.98136	000
20	17 HSDG	38	2QT				0.0001 0059248 -0.0002
21	17 HSDG	38	3QT	PROB 2 1 PROB 1			0.0002 -0.070717 -0.0044
22	17 HSDG	38	4QT	PROB 2 1 PROB 1	0.06911 1.67147 0.84177		-0.05 -0.05
23	17 HSDG	4	10T				-0.09 -0.09
24	17 HSDG	4	2QT	PROB 1			0
25	17 HSDG	4	3QT				o- o
26	17 HSDG	4	40T				0 0 0
27	17 NONGRD	-	10T	PROB 1			9.0

	DE	DESIGN		•		RES	RESPONSE FUNCTION	NOI
SAMPLE	AGE	AGE GRDSTA	MEN	TDEP	KESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL
o c		7 NONGDD	-	TOC	PROB 2	•	0.04370	0.05887
07	-		-	7		0.84848		-0.05785
29	17	NONGRD	_	3QT				-0.430909
					PROB 1	0.79612	0.85731	-0.06119 0.06119
30	17	7 NONGRD		40T.		un	∞ ∘	0.0773791
. 12	13	CASNON 2	ė	TOT	PROB 2	0.28283	0.29878	-0.01596 -0.205038
5	•		ı ;	į	PROB 1	• •		-0.00824
32	1.	7 NONGRD	7	20T			• •	-0.0711216
					PROB 2			0.00551
33.	17	NONGRD	7	30T	I BODG	C)	•	0.094446
				' 1	PEOB 2	0.11572		-0.01002
34	17	NONGRD	~ 1	40T	PROR	•	•	0.406203
(1				PROB 2			-0.07274
35	=	7 NONGRD	34	101	PROB 1	٠, ٠		-0.276 41
%	1.2	מפטאטא 2	42	70C	PROB 2	0.04371	•	0.01021
3	:		5	· /				-0.01854
37	17	7 NONGRD	34	30T	PKUB 2			6.01854 00992826
				•	PROB 1	•	•	-0.00099
38	1.3	7 NONGRD	3A	40T				0.718291
,					PROB 1	•	•	0.10812
39	1.	7 NONGRD	38	101	-	• •		-0.27003
					PROB 1	•	•	8.600.0-
40	. 17	NONGRD	38	20T	•			-0.070.0-
!			}	•	PROB 1	•	•	0.0045
;			6	£0.6	PROB 2	•	•	0.0045
-		NUNGKD	20	241	PROB			0.01417
					PROB 2	•	•	.0141
42	=	17 NONGRD	3 B	40T	-	•	•	.41512

	SE DE	DESIGN					RESF	RESPONSE FUNCTION	NOI	,
SAMPLE	AGE (GRDSTA	MEN	TDEP	RESPONSE		ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
			×	ŀ	PROB PROB	-2-	0.83461		00	
ç	-	NONGKU	r	<u>;</u>	PROB					
. 55	. 17	NONGRD	4	2QT	PROB	7-			~છે	
. 4	-	day	`	·	PROB	-2.			00	
ņ	2	NONGKD	T	100	PROB	- <u>-</u> -				
46	17	NONGRD	4	40T	PROB					
47	17	SENIOR	-	1QT	PROB	2-			0.10057	
. 84	17	SENIOR	-	2QT	PROB PROB	-8-			~~~	
64	17	SENIOR	:	307	PROB PROB	- 27	0.93321	0.94773	00	
ć	Ş		•	; }	PROB PROB	- 0			90	
00	-	SENIUK	-	104	PROB	(
51	17	SENIOR	8	10T	PROS	N				
52	17	SENIOR	. 23	2úT	PROB PROB	(1				
53	17	SENIOR	. 8	3QT	PROB	·8				
3 5	17	SENIOR	01	40T	PROB	2			-0.00829 00687497 -0.00095	
55	17	SENIOR	∵ ₹ £	1QT	PROB PROB	%				
95	11	SENIOR	3A	20T	PROB	3 0	0.01757 3.09933 0.95687	0.01816 3.17419 0.95985	-0.00059 -0.0748602 -0.00299	
					LACE	V	•	•	٠.	

																													•	
NOI	RESIDUAL	-0.0356778 -0.00214	0.00214	. 0	-0.01633 -0.125969	00	0.0772195	90	-0.119482 -0.00698	0.0069	0	-0.00345	0.01706	-0.01706	-0.050105	0.01500	-0.309337	0.01985	-0.162627	-0.02067	-1.75884	0.07929	-2.72103	0.03186	-1.42836	. 0	-0.10702	. 0	-0.02807 -2.0353	
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICTED	2.69767	0.06311																										0.02807	
RES	ACTUAL	2.66199		.86	. 63	0.98089	32	.03	265	90.	86		00.	000	0.94	•	•			0.84000		00000	·w		٠.٠	<i>:</i> _:	0.00000		0.00000	-0
	RESPONSE	PROB 1		PROB 1		PROB 1		PROB 2	•	PROB 2		PROB 2		PROB 2	PROB 1		8000			PROB 1	٠	PROB 1		PROB 1			PROB 2		PKOB 2	PROB 1
•	TDEP	30T	40 .	,	10T		20T		3QT	40T	,	Tot	į		102	1	30T		40T		20T	•	101		307	***	101	·	20T	
	MEN	3A	45	5	38		38		38	48	3	4	•	•	t		4		4		_		~		~	,	3.8	;	3.4	
DESIGN	AGE GRDSTA	17 SENIOR	17 CENTOD		17 SENIOR		17 SENIOR		17 SENIOR	17 CENTOD		17 SENIOR			I/ SENTOR		17 SENIOR		17 SENIOR		18 COL		18 COL		18 COL		18 COL		18 COL	
	SAMPLE	57	œ	3	. 26		09		19	. 69	1	. 29	}		7	,	65	,	÷6		29	,	89		69		. 20		71	•

	ā	DESIGN				RES	RESPONSE FUNCTION	ION
SAMPLE	AGE	GRDSTA	MEN	TDEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL
	•		i	. !	PROB 2	9	•	
72	~	B COL	34	30T	PROR 1		•	
. !			i		PROB 2	0.0000	0.09518	-0.09518
22	~	R COL	34	4QT			•	
					PROB 2			
74	~	8 COL.	3B	1QT			•	
					PROB 2		•	0.05080
75	31	8 COL .	38	2QT				
							•	-0.03372
76	3.	8 COI.	38	TOF	FRUB 2		•	
)	•		3	7	PR0B 1			0
		•	1	. !	PROB 2	0.0	•	
7.7	~	S COL	38	46T		3	•	
						Ψï	•	
78	-	100. B	•	10.	PROB 2	0.33333	•	ď,
•	=	700	r	3	0000	•, •	•	
,					race -		•	,
٦0	3.0	201	4	TUC	rkub 2	-	•	Ĵ٠
	•		•	· 1			•	
					PROR	20000	•	Š
80	35	8 COL	4	30T	-		•	-1 62197
				•	PROB	_	•	
,				•	PROB 2	-	•	-0.08988
8	18	HSDG		10T	_	•	•	
					PROB	•	•	-0.00591
c	,			. 0	PROB 2	•	•	0
70	~	อนรมจ	- -	707		-	•	
					PROB	-	•	
20	•		-		PKUB 2	•	•	0
ç	-	nashe s	_	341		•	•	0.0478112
						•	•	0.0020
70	0		-	£0,	FRUB	•	•	-0.0050
.	0	nano	-	1	- 0000	1.10931	•	0.0727462
						•	•	0.0158
85	8	8 HSDG	c	TOL	בינחם ל		•	0.0138
1	:		3	3	PROR	•	•	2000 1100
					PROB 2	0.03297	•	
86	2.	9 HSDG	~	20T			•	12207
						•	۰	,000

											_	_						_			_	_			_	_	. . .		_	_			_					
	M	825	17635	571	571	652	652	108	357	173	489	485	869	357	700	221	604	714	492	7	514) C	208	BBO	880	377	2:	202	530	530	B/./	857	857 777		003	563	368	;
	RESIDUAL	õ.	 	6	.01	20.	. 03	117	30	88	50	00.	407	80.	200	ט מ	05	177	00.	00.	88/	38	35.	20	00.	. 29	.05	. U.S 473	0.	.01	40.5	5	- 6	36	5	197	200) }
×	Æ	0	0	0	1 0	9	0	o	90	õ	.0	0	ò		-	ے : آ ج	0	Ö	0	9		> C		۰ ح	9	0	9	o '	0	0	`. •	0	2	- ح	0	`. O	9	,
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בַּ	PREDICTED	081	12261	308	695	545	458	45	700	9.0	87	12	303	491	200	200	198	967	391	500	352	100	100		168	569	_ ;	200	363	637	27.2	228	7/4	200	976	622	162	}
ы	DIC																												, .	-	•	-	-	•		•	-	-
ONS	PRE	0	> ~	0	۰,	-0	0	•	> C) (10	0	~	0	- د	- <	0	M	0	-	N	> 0	•	C	0		0	>	0	0	N	0) C	4 C	0	-	00)
RESPONSE FUNCTION		0	သ ဇ	6	– u	n 0	0	9	~ עכ	- ~	·M	7	9	ıO r	U L	\ α		9	6	٠,	v.	. ~	? ==	י ס	***	٥	ο,	- - a	M	~ 1	ا د	ທີ່ໄ	na	h Lr	ı LO		-0	,
~	ACTUAL	225	29896	087	912	289	711	228	314	178	436	563	122	013	0 0	7004	580	419	589	> t	20.0	707	244	98	301	932	9	2 - C	583	416	200	508	77	200	797	786	757	1
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•	RESPONSE	PROB	Š	PROB	PROB	ROE	PROB	9	PROB	2	PROB	PROB		PROB	PKOB	PROR	PROB		PROB	FKOB	000	DODG		PROB	PROB		PROB	TKUS S	PR0B	PROB		PROB	2021	ROP	PROB	į	PROB	}
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	TDEP R		30T		FCX	3		1QT		20T			30T			13.	• •	1QT			102	in 14	30T		,	40T		TOL			201	. L	ZOT			40T		
			30T	,	FCX					,							-					.			,			101			•							
	TDEP		30T		HOV			10.T		20T	•		30T		10%	1		1QT		į	201		30T	***************************************	,	40T		TOL			•	,						
			2 30T	1						,	•				10%					į		 µ		***************************************	,			TOI 7			•	,		780				
	MEN TDEP			1		3		10.T		20T	•		30T		10%	1		1QT		į	201		30T	***************************************	,	40T		·			201	,	TO.	780		40T		
2	MEN TDEP		8	1	f	177	. !	3A 1QT		3A 20T			3A 30T		707	2A 441		3B 1QT			3B 20T	,	38 30T	3	,	3B 4QT		4			102	,	TOE	180		4 40T		
SIGN	MEN TDEP		HSDG 2	1		אוקן א		HSDG 3A 1QT		HSDG 3A 20T			HSDG 3A 30T		TO? AE SUSH	HSUG 3A 441		HSDG 3B 1QT			HSDG 3B ZQT	,	HSDG 3R 30T		•	40T		·			201	,	TO.	180		40T		
DESIGN	GRDSTA MEN TDEP		8	1		177		3A 1QT		3A 20T			3A 30T		TO? AE SUSH	2A 441		3B 1QT			3B 20T	,	38 30T		,	3B 4QT		4			102		TOE	190		4 40T		
DESIGN	MEN TDEP		HSDG 2	1		אוקן א		HSDG 3A 1QT		HSDG 3A 20T			HSDG 3A 30T		TO? AE SUSH	HSUG 3A 441		HSDG 3B 1QT			HSDG 3B ZQT	,	HSDG 3R 30T		•	HSDG 3B 4QT		HSDG 4			HSDG 4 ZUI		HCDE 7	190		HSDG 4 4QT		
DESIGN	AGE GRDSTA MEN TDEP		HSDG 2	1		אוקן א		HSDG 3A 1QT		HSDG 3A 20T			HSDG 3A 30T		TO? AE SUSH	HSUG 3A 441		HSDG 3B 1QT			HSDG 3B ZQT	,	HSDG 3R 30T		,	HSDG 3B 4QT		HSDG 4			HSDG 4 ZUI		HCDE 7	190		HSDG 4 4QT		
DESIGN	AGE GRDSTA MEN TDEP		18 HSDG 2	1	5	19 H20 2 2 2 441		18 HSDG 3A 10T		18 HSDG 3A 20T			1 18 HSDG 3A 3QT		10 UCD 24	I B HSDG SA 401		18 HSDG 3B 1QT		2001	18 HSDG 3B 24T	,	18 HSDG 38 30T			18 HSDG 3B 40T		18 HSDG 4		\$ CC	IN HSDG 4 SQI		10 HCDC / 20T	י ממו		18 HSDG 4 4QT		
DESIGN	GRDSTA MEN TDEP		HSDG 2	1	5	אוקן א		HSDG 3A 1QT		HSDG 3A 20T			HSDG 3A 30T		10 UCD 24	HSUG 3A 441		HSDG 3B 1QT		2001	HSDG 3B ZQT	,	HSDG 3R 30T			HSDG 3B 4QT		HSDG 4		\$ CC	HSDG 4 ZUI	,	HCDE 7	י ממו		HSDG 4 4QT		

DE	DESIGN E GRDSTA	MEN	TOEP	RESPONSE	RES! ACTUAL	RESPONSE FUNCTION L PREDICTED R	TION RESIDUAL
8	NONGRD	- _	ıqı	PROB 1	.0630	.9394	32636
18	NONGRD	-	2QT		.8571	. 9255 . 8727	13377
18	NONGRD	_	3QT		046 046 029	4450 4490 8098	4373 0069 0069
18	NONGRD	- 8	40T		80709 .6914 .3035	50903 50903 .6245 .3754	29808 29808 .0669
18	•	. 0	20T	PROB 1 PROB 2	7772 7775 7775 7775 7775	9472 0527 0715	0.0053 0.0053 0.0053 0.0053
18	NONGRD	8	30.L		7001	. 1118 . 5950 . 8313	0.0005
18	NONGRD	81	4QT		73913	. 1686 65505 . 6581	0.0142 084081 0.0186
81 3		3A	TOT	PROB 1 PROB 2	. 3231 . 8128 . 9433 . 0566	0.34185 3.01815 0.95339 0.04661	-0.0186 0.20528 -0.0100
2 8	NONGRD	3A 3A	307		1481 8954 1045 5804 8292	2.202 0.90043 0.09957 1.72548	3892 0049 0049 4502
18		3A	4QT	PROB 2 PROB 1 PROB 2	1707 94098 7193	78546	.0195 15551 .0324
18	NONGRD	3B 3B	10T 20T	PR03 1 PR0B 2	2.75311 0.94009 0.05991 2.25438	3.09212 0.95657 0.04343 2.27597	.0000
16	NONGRD	38	30T	PROB 1	. 0949 . 0320 . 8841	. 0931 . 7994 . 8580	0.0018 .23259 0.0260

SAMPLE

DESIGN	GN			, '	RESI	RESPONSE FUNCTION	NOI
GE GR	GRDSTA	MEN	TDEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL
18 N	NONGRD	38	4qT	•			-0.02604 0.309134 0.06034
18 N	NONGRD	4	1QT	PROB 2 PROB 1	0.23711 3.65066 0.97468		-0.06034 0.569313 0.01857
18 N	NONGRD	4	2QT.		. (7)		-0.01857 0.1327 0.01071
3 8 1	NONGRD	4	30T	PROB 2	0.08333 1.4816 0.81481	0.09405 1.78867 0.85676	-0.01071 -0.307069 -0.04195
18 N	NONGRD	4	4QT			. w	0.04195 0.691781 0.12324
18 SI	SENIOR	-	10T				-0.12324 -0.0926462 -0.00311
18 SI	SENIOR	gara.	20T	PROB 2 1 PROB 1			0.00311 -0.232313 -0.01719
18 SI	SENIOR		3QT				0.01719 -0.0299547 -0.60300
18 SI	SENIOR	,	40T				0.00300 0.133208 0.02365
18 SI	SENIOR	7	1QT	PROB 2 1 PRGB 1			-0.02365 -0.307009 -0.00997
18 SI	SENIOR	2	20T	PROB 2	0.03883 2.78089 0.94163	0.02887 2.69968 0.93701	
IS 81	SENIOK	2	30T				-0.00463 6.136901 0.01142
18 SI	SENIOR	2	40T				.6.
18 SI	SENIOR	3A	101				
18 SI	SENIOR	3A	20T				. 602 0349

SAMPLE

٠	DESTON	-	•			KESP	FESPONSE FUNCTION	NOI	
SAMPLE	AGE GRDSTA	TA:	мEN	TDEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
-					PROB 1	0.94609	944	0	
-131	18 SEN	SENIOR	3A	3QT		2.63613	0.05572	.001 2828	
						9	913	:0	
123		CENTOD	*	#0,	PROB 2	0.06685	.086	9	
701	O SEN	10T	A C	2,	9	1.48085	413	0.0672819	
				1	2000	0.814/0	.804		
133	18 SEN	SENIOR	38	101	200	3 42792	7250		
,			ļ	·		0.96857	976		
					PROB 2	0.03143	0236	0	
134	8 SEN	SENIOR	38	20T		2.83725	904(-0.0668236	
					PROB 1	99446.0	948	P	
		6	į	1		0.05534	0516	0 00339	
ر د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د	IS SEN	SENIOR	38	3QT			.427		
	•					0.91964	.9189	0.00074	
126		40	5		PROB 2		.081	0	
00.	IS SENIOR	TOK	3B	105			.487		
•						0.83896	8157	0.02325	
127	10 CENTOD	001			PROB 2		1842	0	
/21	10 OEN	TOK	T ,	=======================================			. 7094		
							. 976	0.00350	
02.		407		. 6	PROE 2		0239	o	
000	IS SENICK	Y CY	3	707			2.893		
							.9475	-0.0085P	
120		100		E	PKOB 2		.0524	o	
601	IO SENTOR	TOR	Ŧ	3,41			.4167	4708	
					PROB		9181	.043	
140	18 CENTOD	401	<	FC	PROB 2		0815	0.043	
2		¥07	t	105			4767	. 2165	
					PKOK	0.77907	0.81408	-0.03501	
141	10 01		_	TOI			1855	0.035	
•			-	3	- 0000		6260	300	
							6966.	0.043	
142	19 60		~	207	۷-	э`	0434	0.043	
1			-	177	,		. 2763	-1.58325	
						1.00000	906	0.053	
143	102 01		-	+00		o '	. 0931	. 093	
2			_	170	·· ,	_	7998	1.106	
					י מסממ	00000	8581	0 141	
144	19 COL			TOT		۰,	R - 5 - C	-0.141	
			;				2383	1950	
					PPOR	00000	2207.	0.03774	
				•				.03	

•		DESIGN		٠	•	RES	RESPONSE FUNCTION	NOI
	SAMPLE	AGE GRDSTA	MEN	TDEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PRCDICTED	RESIDUAL
	145	19 COL	7	2QT		.7725	.4224	3501
					PROB 1	000	9185	0.081
•			(E C		0000	.0814	180.
	40	100 61	7	170		* - 0 / 0 · 0	0750	5.037
•					PROB 2	0.66667	0.12500	9
	147	19 COL	3A	101		.9957	3690	3732
						0000	.9667	033
					PROB 2	0000	0332	.033
	148	700 61	3A.	20T		.9357	. 5528	4428
•					PROB	0000	7776.	2/0.0
		100	٧,	70.2		0000.	7770	4044
	D # -		¥°	170	PROR	0000	2888	
						0000	1114	
•	150	19 COL	3A	4QT		63314	.1363	.829
EMPTY CELL	· •		;					
					PROB 1	0	.7570	-0.75700
	٠					0	.2430	. 75
	151	19 COL	38	101		m	.4429	=
					PROB	5.	9	00.0
					,	0	.0309	00.0
	152	19 COL	3B	20T		0	.6268	-
						G,	. 9325	0
					PROB 2	0	.0674	0.02
	153	19 COL	38	30T		9	2.150	.07
		٠.			PROB	ж, •	7568	0 0
	ì		Š	F			2103	
	ŧn.	100 G	a	, y	0000		7704	5 -
						. 4	2296	2
	155	19 COL	4	TOI			3.432	7
	1		•	!		5	.9687	0.05
					PROB 2	٥.	.0313	.05
	156	19 COL	4	2QT		Ψ.	160	00.
						æ	. 9318	60
					PROB 2	_	.0681	50
	157	19 COL	4	30T		Φ,	. 1395	.5
					PROB	ω,	8946	0.06
•	1		,			_ (. 1053	0.00
	158	19 HSDG	_	15		40	0.7.0	∿ (
•					PKOB	Τ, C	0066	0.000
	031	טעטת טו	-	100	FRUB 2	0.0203	٠.	٠,-
	601	onsh 61		177		7	7.7.	Carl I

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	RESIDUAL	092	553174	990	100	7	139	296	005	005	641	007	000	358	278	278	0	348	348	771	058	058	688	126	126	7.00	200	260	260	653	166	166	73)	027	027	333		2	748	200	010	, -	, c		3
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	TDEP		3QT		TOA	, T		101			20T			30T			40T			101	÷		20T			TOF	3		!	40T			101			20T			30T	•		40T	;		
	TDEP		3QT		40T	ÿ		1 Q T		•	20T			30T			40T			1QT			20T	1		TOF	7		!	40T			101			20T			30T	•		40T			
	•		3QT		T/U2	ř							•											-1																•		•			
	MEN TDEP		1 3QT		107 L			2 1QT			2 20T		•	2 3QT			2 40T			3A 1QT			3A 20T	1		TOF AF				3A 40T			3B 1QT			3B 2QT			3B 30T			3B 40T			
	MEN				_	_		7			7		•	70			7			34			3A.	•		44	5		. 1	34			3B			3B			38	•		38)		
IGN	MEN				_	_		7			7		•	70			7			34			3A.			44	5		. 1	34			3B			3B			38			38)		
DESIGN	GRDSTA MEN	,	19 HSDG 1 3QT		TO WENT 1 SUST OF								•														200															•			
DESIGN	MEN		HSDG 1		Heng 1			HSDG 2			HSDG 2		•	HSDG 2			HSDG 2			HSDG 3A			HSDG 3A	,		HCDG 4A	200			HSDG 3A			HSDG 3B			HSDG 3B			HSDG 3B			HSDG 3B			
DESIGN	GRDSTA MEN		HSDG 1		Heng 1			HSDG 2			HSDG 2		•	HSDG 2			HSDG 2			HSDG 3A	•		HSDG 3A			HCDG 4A	200			HSDG 3A			HSDG 3B	. ,	-	HSDG 3B			HSDG 3B			HSDG 3B			
DESIGN	AGE GRDSTA MEN		1 HSDG 1		ו וס אכונ	DOC!! C		19 HSDG 2			19 HSDG 2		•	19 HSDG 2			19 HSDG 2			19 HSDG 3A	•		19 HSDG 3A			19 HCDG 34	Vo Dacil Ci			19 HSD6 3A			19 HSDG 3B			19 HSDG 3B			19 HSDG 3B			19 HSDG 3B			
DESIGN	GRDSTA MEN		HSDG 1		Heng 1	DOC!! C		HSDG 2			HSDG 2		•	HSDG 2			HSDG 2			HSDG 3A			HSDG 3A			HCDG 4A	Vo Dacil Ci	-		HSDG 3A			HSDG 3B			HSDG 3B			HSDG 3B			HSDG 3B			

SAMPLE	DE: AGE (כו מז	MEN	TDEP	RESPONSE	CTUA	E FUN DICTE	ű.
174	19	KSDG	4	TOT	PRCB 1	3.57422	9687	- c
175	19	HSDG	4	201		3.15864	6171	
176	19	HSDG	4	30T		0.04075 2.6174 0.93197	.06 .4 .89	.44
177	19	HSDG	4	40T	PROB 2	0.06803 0.836248 0.69767	0.10521 1.20063 0.76864	-0.03718 -0.36438 -0.07096
178	19	NONGRD	-	1 <u>0</u> 1		0.30233 2.09495 0.89041	222	. 4
179	19	NONGRD	-	2QT	PROB 1	1.20397	0.07135 1.74995 0.85195	. 41
180	19	NONGRD	-	30T	PROB 1	0.847298 0.847298 0.70000	.27	
181	19	NONGRD	•	40T	PROB 1		333 333 58	. (74
182	19	NONGRD	d	101	FROB 1		12.69	0.0912177
183	10	NONGRD	73	20T	PROB 1			ຼິວເ
184	19	NONGRD		30T	PROB 1		1.41947	000
185	19	NONGRD	73	40T	• •	0.76214	6794	· 10 ·
186	19	NONGRD	3 A .	10T				
187	19	NONGRD	3 A	20T			256 168 168	427
188	- 19	19 NONGRD	3 A	3QT		7	. 549	1876

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	RESIDUAL	0237	848	96090	2055	.01187	-0.258180	277	277	֓֞֝֞֜֝֞֜֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡֓֜֝֓֡֓֓֡֓֓֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֓֡֓	202	46.4	7777	4444	55445	291	0291	292	07165	716	018	485	485	728	128	2,0	982	100	047	200	175	175	910	000000	090	282	273	02735	287	0000	0	990
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CNC	TED	510	879	209	653	4866	038	0.89094	906	2000	2 4 4	847	46.0	540	576	813	187	896	696	=	308	384	919	074	219	781	642	062	8	50.00	216	486	153	900	966	519	343	657	024	578	455	409
ii ii	PREDICTED	7	8	Λ Μ		~ ~	20	.89	- 10	20.4		683	9	30	90	94	9	2.0	88	Ξ	5	.83	9	673	99	, M	, m	96		2	6	0.8	6	.87	2	196	. 72	. 27	34	96	0	. 52
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PRE	0	oʻ	0	~~	0 0	· ~	0	o -		-	۰,	, =	0	~~	0	0		0	0	_	0	0	0	0		•	0	c	•	C	0		0	0	0	0	0	m	0	0	7
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	ACTUAL	203	3513	41304	695	93679	842	863	130	206	203	905	620	379	76	977	022	218	196	038	5	882	117	945	875	125	074	955	044	628	932	067	848	864	136	1.4	969	303	361	96648	_	944
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	MEN TDEP		. 3A 40T		3B 10T		3B .2QT		3R 30T			3B 4QT			10T			4 20T			4 3QT			4 40T		**	TOL			1 20T			1 3QT			i 40T			2 1QT	•		1.h7 7
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DESIGN	GRDSTA MEN				. •										19 NONGRD 4 1QT			19 NONGRD 4 2QT			19 NONGKU 4 3QT		1	19 NONGKD 4 4QT			19 SENIOR 1 1QT			19 SENIOR 1 20T			19 SENIOR 1 3QT			19 SENIOR i 4QT				•	COLUMN	
DESIGN	MEN		NONGKD 3A		NONGRU 3B		NONGKD 3B		NONGRD 3R			NONGRD 3B			NONGRD 4			NONGRD 4			NONGKU 4		1	NONGKD 4			SENIOR 1			SENIOR 1			SENIOR 1			SENIOR i			SENIOR 2	•	COLUMN	SENTOR 2
DESIGN	AGE GRDSTA MEN		NONGKD 3A		NONGRU 3B		NONGKD 3B		NONGRD 3R			NONGRD 3B			NONGRD 4			NONGRD 4			NONGKU 4		1	NONGKD 4			SENIOR 1			SENIOR 1			SENIOR 1			SENIOR i			SENIOR 2		COLUMN	SENTOR 2
DESIGN	AGE GRDSTA MEN		19 NONGKD 3A		19 NONGRU 3B		19 NONGRD 3B		19 NONGRO			19 NONGRD 3B			19 NONGRD 4			19 NONGRD 4			19 NONGKD 4			19 NONGKD 4			19 SENIOR 1			19 SENIOR 1			19 SENIOR 1			19 SENIOR 1			19 SENIOR 2		o dorning or	19 SENIOR 2
DESIGN	GRDSTA MEN		NONGKD 3A		NONGRU 3B		NONGKD 3B		NONGRD 3R			NONGRD 3B			NONGRD 4			NONGRD 4			NONGKU 4			NONGKD 4			SENIOR 1	•		SENIOR 1			SENIOR 1			SENIOR i			SENIOR 2		COLUMN	19 SENIOR 2

NOI	RESIDUAL	0.00787	0.0793358	-0.00779	Ξ,	-0.02945	0.34705	0.00865	o'	0.01973	-0.01973	٠,٠	-0.03501	973	0.0036	-0.00363	5079	0.00633	, 6	0.0046					٠ ا	0.0496614			,	-0.06194	-0.295275	-0.02889	0.028	- a	0.00826	
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICTED	0.92581	•	• •	•	•			•			•	•		•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	 •	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		
RES	ACTUAL	0.93369		0.89349		•	3.81771		•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	o`	•	 •	•	•	•			•	•		0.22222	
	RESPONSE	PROB 1		PROB 1		PROB	PRUB 2	PROB 1	PROB 2	PROB	PROB - 2		PROB 1	ruon c		PROB 2		PROB 1		PROB 1			PROB 1		PROR	-	PROB		PROR	PROB 2		PROB 1			PROB 2	
	TDEP		3QT		40T		10T	į	i	201		30T	4	40T	<u>.</u>	!	10		20T	7 7 7	•	3QT			1	10T		,	13.		3QT			3		
	MEN		7		7		\$. A.S.	;	į	SA		3A		3.4	;	1	3B		42	a		3B		ć	20	4		*	r		4		•	.		
DESIGN	AGE GRDSTA		19 SENIOR		19 SENIOR		19 SENTOR			- 19 SENIOR		19 SENIOR		19 SENIOR			19 SENIOR	1	10 CENTOD			19 SENIOR			19 SENTOR	19 SENIOR		10 CENTOD			19 SENIOR			IN SENTOR		
	SAMPLE		204		205		206)		207		208		209		,	210		111	- 17		212			213	214	•	316	C12		216			/17		

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ION	RESIDUAL		-0.28659	58	0.0	⊃ຸຼ		_	83	0.513/5	. ~		0.0	95	-0.11255	-; =	`		. 3	0.0	0.0		0.0	٦. د		? 9	9	0.14637	-0.14637	0.736896	0.01712		- 6	0.00088		0.0	0.02339	0.201936	٥.
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICTED	9	0.95326				0.84847			0.08020																		0.74252										1.13307	
RESF	ACTUAL	~	0.66667		0.83333	٠.٧	. 0	0	0.693147	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		٠.	•	•	•	•	0 80000		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		0.86486	•	1.335	0.79167
	RESPONSE		PROB		PROB 1			PROB 2		PROR			PROB 2			PROB 2		PROB			PROB 2		PROB			PROB 2			FROB 2		0000			PROB		PROB 1	PROB 2		PRUB
	TDEP	101	•	2QT		TOF	; ;		40T		10T		1	20T		TOF	3		10T		!	20T		401	3		40T	,	į.	3		20T	3		30T		ļ	40T	
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DESIGN	AGE GRDSTA	20 COL		20 COL		20 COL			Z0 C0L		. 20 COL			Z0 .C0L		יי רטן עכ			20 COL			705 0Z		20 00			70 COL		יטט עכ	700 07		20 000			.20 COL			Z0 C0L	
	SAMPLE	218		219		220)]		122		222			223	,	700	į		225			977		227	į		228		220	663		230))		231			727	

	DESIGN				RES	RESPONSE FUNCTION	NOI
SAMPLE	AGE GRDSTA	MEN	TOEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL
:		,	!	PROB 2	.208	(A)	-0.03526
233	Z0 C0L	4			0.90609	3.35497 0.96627	-0.05218
920	20 601	4	70.C	PROB 2	60.	0 4	0.05718
,		•	i j	PROB			0.07318
235	20 COL	4	30T		.00	ັ~	0.0171401
) }			,	PROB 1	•	۳, ۳	0.11282
236	20 COL	4	TØ:	n	1.38629	1.12229	0.264002
	•			PRC 1	•		0.24559
237	20 HSDG	_	101		٠.		0.0604094
			,	PROB 1	0.95593	5, 0	0.00262
238	20 HSDG	_	20T			. (4	0.287232
			•	PROB 1	٠,	5.	•
01		•	100		•	٦٢	•
607	onen oz	_	7	PROB 1		` ω.	0.03267
					•	<u>-</u>	Ö
240	20 HSDG		40T			3,	0.280966
	•		,	PROB -		0.68649	-0.05710
241	20 HSDG	2	TOL			· –	0.5
,				PROB 1	•	9.0	ö
		,	100		•	٠,	, u
747	oncu oz	3	102	PROB 1		. •	90
		. (PROB 2	0.08323	٠,	
243	รถ หราย	7	341		•	- ~	-0.02298
,				PRCB 2			0
244	20 HSDG	7	4QT	- 0000	74481	95	-0.184969
				PROB 2	219		
245	20 HSDG	3A	1QT		2.498	11.	
				FROB 1	0 95252 0 04748	0.96418	-0.01166
246	20 HSDG	3A	2QT		3781		. 0
			,	PROB 1	0.91514	٠: د	-6.00735
247	20 HSDG	3 A	3QT				
					٠		

ION	RESIDUAL	-0.02141	0.02141	Š	0.00495	0.00342	0		-0.01647	٠.	-0.01059		-0.00251	oʻ	0.690637	-0.00827	Ξ.	0	10600.0-	. 0	0	-0.364296	-0.07346				-0.419958		•••		•	•	•	•	•	-0.03379	
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICTED					3.36686 0.96665																			0.92336					0.76785	Ö	w	•	•	•	0.06692	
RES	ACTUAL					0.97007															0.12782	0.759105	0.68116	1.75786	0.85294	0.14706	0/7277	0.2222	1.50408	0.81818	6.18182	2.07944	000000	7 47455	0 96687	0.03313	
	RESPONSE	PROB 1			PROB 2	PROB 1	PROB 2		PROB 2	[acaa				FRUB 2		PROB 2		PROB 1		PROB 1			PROB 1		PR0B 1	•	a Dad				PROB 2		PROB			PROB 2	
	TOEP		40T	·	101	į	TOC	7		3QT		40T		TOL	į		20T		30T			40T	•	1QT		Toc	187		3QT		·	401		TOT	ż		
	MEN		3.4	;	E	3	92	a		38		3B		7	•		4		4		•	4		_		-	-		_		•	_		2	1		
DESIGN	GRDSTA		20 HSDG		JUSH O	,	SUSH O	>		0 HSDG		O HSDG		20 HSDG			D HSDG		0 HSDG	•		o nsug		O NONGRD		COUNCY			O NONGRD			NONGKD		O NONGED			
Ω	AGE		ζ.		C	.	C	J		2		2		2			20	,	20	•	č	70		20		20			20		?	7		20	i		
	SAMPLE	-	248		676	`	250	2		157		252		253) 	· . 1	254		255		256	420		257		258)		259		030	007		26.1			

NOI	RESIDUAL	-0.124169	-0.01559	-0.649096	-0.12619	0.12619	-0.11274	0.11274	-0.0572835	72500.0-	0.287651	0.02815	-0.02815	-0.0140464	-0.00214	0.042712	0.00000	-0.00990	0.11769	0.00583	-0.00583	\$5\$6/7·0	-0 02588	-0 361006	-0.05847	0.05847	-0.0234741	-0.00538	1 20861	0.05580	-9.05580	1.16568	0.11791	-0.11791	1.45988	0.17714	-0.17714	.0	
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICTED	*	0.55042		0.79286			•	2.76533	•		•	•	•	0.81346		0	0.36990	2.8393	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	0.05580		•	•	•	•	ے ج	0.64471	
RES	ACTUAL		0.84483	0.693147	0.66667	0.33333	90	0.51351	2.70805	0.93730	2.23683	0.90351	0.09649	1.45862	0.81152	0.575364	0			•	0.04941						so.		•		00000.0		•	•	•	1.00000	•	0.50000	
	RESPONSE	-	PROB 1		PROB 1	PKOB 2		-		PROB	•		PROB 2		PKUB	•	PROB 1	PROB 2			FRUB 2		PROB			PROB 2		PROB 1		PROB	PROB 2		PROB 1			PROB		PROB 1	i
	TDEP	20T		30T		40.T	į	.	10T		20T	,	!	30.I		40T	,		10T		TOC	7		30T	,		40T	•	101	÷		20T	•		30T		T07	ž	
	MEN	7			•		1		3 A		3A		i	3A		3.4			3B		20	9		38			3B		4	•		4		,	4		'	•	
DESIGN	AGE GRDSTA	20 NONGRD		NONGRD	•	GASNON			NONGRD		NONGRD			NCNGKD		NONGRD			NONGRD		MONGDIA			NONGRD			NONGRD		นสยพบพ			NONGRD			NONGKD		NONCE		
ä	AGE	20		20		20	1	. ,	20	i	20		•	20		20			20	,	00	7		20	ì	1	20		00	3		20			20		00	3	
	SAMPLE	262		263		264		. !	265		266		,	797		268			269		026	0/2		271			272		273	ì		274	-		275		276	2	

	DESIGN	RDJ	•			RES	RESPONSE FUNCTION	ION	
AMPLE	AGE GR	GRDSTA	MEN	TDEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
277	20.8	SENTOR		JOT	PROB 2		O M	0.14471	
	,		•	<u>;</u>				, – ,	
278	20 S	SENIOR		20T	PKOB 2			~ ~	
	. *				PROB 1			-6.01239	
279	20 \$	SENIOR	_	3QT		2.07944	-		
280	20 S	SENIOR	_	40T	PROB 2	0.1111		10/4	
			,		PROB 1	0.50000	00		
281	20 %	SENIOR	ά	10T		•	m c	1.52447	
282		SENTOR	6	ZoT	PROB 2	0.00000	000	• •	
	,		ı	, , 1	PROB 1		ioc	- 0 0	
283	20 S	SENIOR	7	30T	•	. —	· · ·	-0.114047	- 1
•			•		PROB 2	0.86486	0	0.01278	
284	20 S	SENIOR	7	40T				-0.114045	
					PROB 2	0.71429	00	-0.02270 0.02270	
285	20 S	SENIOR	3 A	10T	1 0000	•	mic	0.390754	
		•					90	0.03250	
286	20 S	SENIOR	3 A	20T	1 0000	•	0 C	٠٠,	
· - !			i	:	FROB 2		0	0.07224	
287	20 S	SENIOR	3A	3QT	I BOAD		o c	-0.491325	
							0	0	
288	20 S	SENIOR	3 A	- 40T		,	_		
					PROB 1	0.53333	00	-0.22814	
289	20 S	SENIOR	38	1QT			, w	14351	
						•	0	0.003	
290	200	SENTOR	4B	TOC	PROB 2	•	0,0	0.003	
000		NOT NO	a	7	PROB 1		70	<i>o</i>	
201	200	CENTOD	22	30T	PROB 2	0.07692		0.011	
167		LINIOR	o c	341	-	•	 N	90/	

NOI	RESIDUAL	-0.07978	-1.06767	-0.23298	-2.07034	\sim	-0.03057 -0.848721		-0.06658		-0.10303	0.04142	_	0.456601		0.763224		-0.09248	-1.5926	-0.5/105	0.377658	_	-0.01621	٠.	, .	0.722541	0.07988	, .	٠,	_	0.528116		-0.183254		0.01789
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICTED	0.89796		•	٠.	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	0.80752	<u>.</u>	√	•		•	•	•		•	0.82921	·w	٠	•	•	•	•	0.89907	•
RES	ACTUAL	0.81818	6.167054	0.54167	1.38629	1.00000	1.79176	1.30000	0.00000		0.00000	0.98000	0.02000	2.36712	0.91429	2.19722	0.90000	0.10000	-1.09861	0.25000	3.25037	0.96269	0.03731	2.15466	0.10390	2.30259	0.90909	-0.133531	0.46657	0.53333	3.53125	00176.0	2.06373	0.88119	0.11881
	RESPONSE	PROB 1		PROB 1			PROB 2		PROB 2		PROB 2	PROB 1			PROB		PROB 1			PRUB			PROB 2		PROB 2		PROB			PROB 2		PROB		PROB 1	
	TDEP		40T	٠,	1QT		20T	; ;	TUE	***	FOF	3		20T		3QT		. !	40T		10T	•		7 M J		3QT		40T	,		1QT	•	20T		
	MEN		3B		4		4	٠,	7	٠,	-	-		_		_					7	I		7		7		2		i	3A		3.4		•
DESIGN	AGE GRDSTA		20 SENIOR		20 SENIOR	,	20 SENIOR		20 SENTOR		105. 10			21 COL		21 COL			21 COL		21 COL			Z1 C0L		21 COL		21 COL	-		21 COL		21 COL		
	SAMPLE		292		293		294		205)	. 900	264		297		298		(299		300			105		302		303		i	304		305) •	

ION	RESIDUAL	0.575316		-0.942303		0.216177 0.00826	-0.00826	-0.01273	11269	0.01332	0.0685855	0.01422	-0.202449	-0.00945	0.00945	0.03473	-0.03473	-0.282002	0.03859	-0.415913	-0.09418	0.210566	0.01106	10.01.00	0.01962	-0.01962	0.193747	0.02832	0.751432	0.15559	0.232521	24010
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICTED	1.71046	0.84690	0.770453	0.31638	3.0771 0.95594	0.04406	0.90559	1.78443	0.85624	0.844421	0.69940	3.06633	0.55548	0.04452	0.90467	0.09533	1.77366	0.85491	0.833648	0.69713	2.72778	0.93865	1 01163	0.87120	0.12880	1.43511	0.80770	0.4951	0.62131	2.87383	0.94654
RES	ACTUAL	2.28578	0.90769	-0.17185	0.54286	0.96420	0.03580	0.89286	1.89712	0.86957	0.913007	0.71362	2.86388	0.94503	0.05597	0.93939	0.06061	1.49165	0.81655	0.417735	0.60294	2.93835	0.94971	0.03029	0.89082	0.10918	1.62886	0.35501	1.24653	0.77670	3.10635	C /CA . O
	RESPONSE		PROB 2	PROR 1	PROB 2		PROB 2	PROB 1	2 C	PROB 1		PROB 2		PROB 1	PKUB 2	FR0B 1	PROB 2	0000	PROB 2		PROB PROB		PROB 1	•	PR0B 1	PROB 2	 הסמת	PROB 2		PROB 1	Z GOAL	PRUB
•	TDEP	3QT	٠	4QT		3	20T	• • •	30T		40T		1QT		20T	i	9	3QT		40T		1QT		TOC	• • •	-	341	1	4QT		1QT	
	MEN	3A		34	6	a C	38	}	38		38		4		4	•	•	4		4		_		_	•		-		_		8	
DESIGN	AGE GRDSTA	21 COL.		21 COL		700	21 COL		21 COL		21 COL		21 COL		21, 001.			700 17		21 COL	•	21 HSDG		21 HSDG		-	อุตรม 17		21 HSDG		21 HSDG	
	SAMPLE	306		307	200	000	309		310		311		312		313	, .	,	4		315		316		317		. 012	218		319	٠	320	

NOI	KESTO
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICIED
RESI	 ACTOAL
•	KESPONSE

DESIGN

AMPLE	AGE	GRDSTA	MEN	TOEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL
321	. 2	HSDG	7	20T	PROB 2 1 PROB 1	.0428 .9545 .8759	0.05346 2.05767 0.88672	010
322	21	HSDG	73	3QT		. 5108 . 5108 . 8191		.0107 70335 .0101
323	21	HSDG	8	40T		0.18082 0.37663 0.59306		0101 5451 0619
324	21	HSDG	3A	10T		.4059 .0773 .9559	0.34499 3.00424 0.95277	0619 3149 0031
325	21	HSDG	3A	20T		.0440 .0708 .8880		0031 1172 0113
326	21	HSDG	3A	3QT		.1119 .7449 .8513		11 87 42
327	. 21	HSDG	3A	4QT		.1486 .4489 .6103		-0.00428 -0.322612 -0.07347
328	- 21	HSDG	3B	1QT	PROB 2 1 PROB 1	.3896 .2202 .9615		0.07347 0.142061 0.00561
329	21	HSDG	38	2QT	PROB 2 1 PROB 1	0.03841 2.32287 0.91075	0.04402 2.26296 0.90569	-0.00561 0.0608138 0.00507
330	21	HSDG	38	301		.0892 .7275 .8491		-0.00507 -0.0580088 -0.00728
331	21	HSDG	3B	40T	~~~	. 1509 69421 . 6669		0.00728 -0.151313 -0.03272
332	21	HSDG	4	1QT		0.33310 3.72655 0.97649		3327 5911 0209
333	21	HSDG	4	2QT		.0235 .4849 .9230		-0.02096 0.233619 0.01832
334	21	HSDG	4	3QT	PROB 2 1 PROB 1	.0769 .7180 .8478	0.09524 1.77477 0.85505	018 669 007
335	21	HSDG	4	40T	- 5	. 1521 67688	٠. س	.0071 .1578
					•			

	RESIDUAL	03432	05452	09382	28560	22644	02644	02083	02083	20617	47397	00520	00530 69867	04295	04295	01924	01924	42435 00355	00355	64151	01690	93453	60600	58248	04945	81748	07014	07014	01301	01301	66359	02247	
TION	RES	9	֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖֖ ֖֖֖֖֓	P	ء <u>ٔ -</u>	0	0		0 0	9	90.	oʻ	-00	0	٠ ٢	9	<u>.</u>	- -	9	°.°	ò	0.0	9	-0.2	o c	-0.2	9	; ه		o'	- c 0 1		
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICTED	•	"				````	71250		,		٠:٠	- "!	۳.	٦_	•	Ġ.	-	٠.	4.0		۳,	~~	, ,		: ~	٠: ٦	٧, ۳		٧.		: -:	
PONS	PRE	00	3 (0		.0	٦ د	.00	90	•	> (7	00	-	.0	9	•	0	-0	•	<i>(</i>) c	•	(90		00	'	0	-	V O	0.			
RES	ACTUAL	•		0.80645		•	•	0.73333	• 5			•		•	• •		oʻ			•		•	0.84940	·	0.71622	. 6)	•	•		•	•		
			y	- (u		~	. .	Ī		u —	- c	v —	-		,		-	α.	,	- ~		- ~		- c	9	 (V -		~.		. ~3	
	RESPONSE	PROB		PROB		PROB		PROB	5	PROB		PROB		PROB			PROB	PROB			PROB		PROB		PROB		PROR		PROB			PROB	
	TDEP	•	10T		20T	1	30T	;	T04		10T		2QT		30T	;		ż	!	101		20T	•	30T		40T		101	ż	£	1 17		
	MEN			,	_		_				7		~			ì	·	3		SA SA	i	34		3 A		3A		E	3	9	a		
DESIGN	GRDSTA		HONGRD		NONGRD		NONGRD		NONGRD		NONGRD		NONGRD		NONGRD		NONCON			NONGKD		NONGRD		NONGRD		NONGRD		CASNON		, donon	GRONOR		,
DES	AGE (2		21		12	, 	21		23		21		21.		10	ī '	;	7	;	21		21		21		2.1	;		3		
	SAMPLE		336		337		338		339		340		341		342		172	2	ì	***	1	345		346		347		348	· !	26.0			,

	0.5	DESIGN				RES	RESPONSE FUNCTION	NOI	
SAMPLE	VGE (GRDSTA	MEN	TDEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
350	2	NONGRD	38	307	PROB 1	1.08931	1.25799	Ϋ.	``
351	21	NONGRD	38	40T			0.22132 0.317976 0.57883	900	
352	12	NONGRD	4	101	PROB 2 1 PROB 1		0.42117 2.53988 0.92689	700	
353	21	NONGRD	4	2QT		0.05941 1.17007 0.76316	0.07311 1.72373 0.84861	ī	
354	12	NONGRD	4	30T	PROB 2		0.15139 1.24721 0.77682		
355	2	NONGRD	4	40T			0.22318 0.307203 0.57520		
356	21	SENIOR	—	1QT			0.42380 2.82833 0.94419	P	
357	21	SENIOR	_	20T	PROB 2		0.05581 2.01218 0.88207	777	
358	21	SENIOR		30T		0.50000	0.11793 1.53566 0.82283	77	
359	21	SENIOR	-	40T		0.405465 0.60000	0.17717 0.595648 0.64466	P	
360	12	SENIOR	8	101		0.40000 1.8718 0.86667	0.35534 2.97437 0.95140		
361	21	SENIOR	જ	20T	PROB 2 PROB 1	0.13333 1.70475 0.84615	0.04860 2.15822 0.89643	9	
362	12	SENIOR	73	30T	٠,	0.15385 2.0149 0.88235	0.10357 1.6817 0.84313	ິວິ	٠.
363	21	SENIOR	8	4QT	PROB 2 1 PROB 1	0.11765 -0.81093 0.30769	0.15687 0.741692 0.67737	777	
364	21	SENIOR	3 A	101	PROB 2 PROB 1	0.69231 3.09104 0.95652	0.32263 3.10479 0.95709	9	

																								THE PROPERTY OF	EMPIY CE					
	SAMPLE	365		366			700		368) ;		369	-		370			371		000	2/6				-		376			
DESIGN	AGE GF	21.5		212			77		21 5			21 5			21.5			7 17			7			21 2		,	21.5			
CGN	GRDSTA	SENIOR		SENIOR		201111	SENIOR		SENIOR			SENIOR			SENIOR			SENTOR		40 4144	SERIOR		1	SENIOR			SENTOR			
	MEN	3A .	•	34	!	•	S.A.		38)		38		!	38		1	38		•	Ŧ		•	4			4	•		
	TDEP	29T		30T	;		177		TOT	•		20T			3QT	. •		46T	,		3	•		20T			TOF	.		
	RESPONSE	PROB	PROB	aosi	PROB	PROB	4044	PROBLE		PROB	PROB		PROB	PROB	1	PROB	PROB	1	PROB	PROB		PROB	PROB			PROB	LKOB	auad	PROB	1
RES	SACTUAL	2 0.04348	•	;	0	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	0.75000	4		0		<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>		<u>.</u>	0		<u>.</u>	e `	•	<u>-</u> ,	•	9.0		0.00000	- <	-	00000	•
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICTED	0.04291	•			•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ç,	•	0.27967	•	•	•	•		0.91308	•	•	•	•
NOI	RESIDUAL	0.00057	0	• 77	6	Θ΄	(A	0.04482	·u	6		•	-0.12446	ö	4	-0.06831	0	0.0655229	0.01301	-0.01301	-2.47484	0.04039	-0.04039	-3.04498		-0.91308	3000	1201.	1320	

ACTUAL AND PREDICTED ATTRITION AND RESIDUALS

するかかかか 合動 ワンス・アンスのおおからのできるのの あるのののののの 利用ない

FOR EACH CELL OF MODEL IV

DEPSIZE AREA MODEP RESPONSE AC 33001-40 1 1 3 PROB 1 0. 33001-40 1 2 1 3.	AREA MODEP RESPONSE AC 1 1 PROB 1 0 PROB 2 0 1 2 1 3	HODEP RESPONSE AC 1 3 PROB 1 0 PROB 2 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	RESPONSE AC 1 2 PROB 2 0 PROB 1 3	M 00W	A GOOW	ACTUAL 3.7832 0.97776 0.02224 3.22773		RESIDU -0.03886 -0.000 -0.000
3 2	2 8	1 2 PROB 1 PROB 2 1 3 BDDOB 1	2 PROB 1 PROB 2 3 PROB 2 1	PROB 1 PROB 2				-6.2875 -0.009 0.009 -0.1191
4 4	PROB PROB PROB							-0.004 -0.1494 -0.007
33301-40 1 5 PROB 1 PROB 2 33301-40 1 6 PROB 1 PROB 2	PROB PROB PROB PROB PROB							-0.1949 -0.010 0.010 0.1914
	PROB PROB 1 8 PROB					2.96776 2.96776 0.95110 0.95129 2.89729 0.94771	2.65649 0.93441 0.06559 2.54703 0.92737	
33001-40 1 9 FROB 1 PROB 1 33001-40 1 10 BDOB 1	6 01	1 9 FROB 1 PROB 2 1 10 PROB 2 1	PROB 1 PROB 1 10 PROB 2 1 10 PROB 1 1 10 PROB 1 1 10 PROB 1 1 10 PROB 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	PROB 1				0.1442 0.010 0.010 -0.1575
PROB 1 11 PROB PROB	PROB 1 11 PROB PROB							0.3516 0.3516 0.035
33001-40 1 12 PROB 1 PROB 2	1 12 PROB PROB							0.219 0.039 -0.039

	DESIGN	7 2	1		RESPONSE	ISE FUNCTION		
SAMPLE	DEPSIZE	AREA	MODEP	RESPONSE	E ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
		٠		PROB	0.98007	0.97900	0.00107	
14	33001-40	м	7			5349	027872	
		,		PROB	•	.9716	-0.0007	
5	33001-40	M	۲	L KOR	əʻʻ	20583	7000 1744	
?		,	,	PRO3	' o	9642	-0.0175	
:			,	PROB	Ö	.0357	0.0175	
<u>•</u>	33001-40	•	•		N C	.0285	087919	
			•	PROB	2 0.05018	. 0461	~ ~	
17	33001-40	S	ĸ			. 8815	35538	
`				PROB	<u>.</u>	.9469	0.0018	
9	72001-40	**	•	PROB	•	.0-30	0.0018	
9	2000	n	o	BOAG	? <	0300	70000	
,				PROB	• •	0611	0.021	
5	33001-46	m	7		(1)	.6761	19359	
				PROB	Ö	.9356	0.0107	
ć	22001-60	•	G	PROB	•	.0643	.0107	
9	22005	·	0	9000	•	7996	. 5997	
				PROB BORD	•	9226.	0.0223	
21	33001-40	11	•		•	3061	. 0 6 6 J	
<u>.</u>	1 1 1), '	Ì	PROB		.9165	0.0155	
,				PROB	•	.0834	0.0155	
22	33001-40	m	9	1	•	2.221	23035	
				PROB	•	.9021	0.0185	
24	22001-60			PROB	•	.0978	0185	
S	22000	J.	=	acaa	•	9226	2222	
				PROB	•	1269	_	
24	33001-40	ы	12		·-	.0735	1120	
				PROB	Ö	.745	.0206	
(,	•	PROB	٠ ا	.2547	0.0206	
. 07	22001-40	4	-	6	· `	.8543	.34719	
				PROB	97389	9792	~ ~	
56	33001-40	7	0	TOW		, O 0, O 6	0000	
ì		•	•	PROB	Ö	9720	0.0060	
č			ŧ	PROB	2 0.03403	0279	0.0060	
. /7	33001-40	.	·1	acaa	m c	3.308	.20132	
				DRO BORD		0.96472	n u	
					•	3000		

					.								-1.44		-1.0 ct	
	RESIDUAL	5070	24668 .0137	0,7,0	.0152 11916 .0074	.0074 36924 .0283	.0283 27036 .0182	242	.032 27089 .0268	.0268 70109 .1089	.1089 41476 .0105	.0105 24656 .0077	.0077 50701 .0224	. 0224 28446 . 0144	.0144 20525 .0095	.0095
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICTE			0.05245 2.74331 0.93953			. (4 .			0.12551 1.08615 0.74766			. 6.3 .	0.03613 3.01667 0.95332		•
RESPON	ACTUAL	. 9364	. 5474 . 9338		. 0757 2. 569 . 9288	. 6711 . 2100 . 9011	6790 .9357	. 1972 . 5000	. 1000 . 2121 . 9013	0986 7372 8565	.1434 .4150 .9681	.0318 .2764 .9636	. 0367 . 7768 . 9414	$\begin{array}{c} .0585 \\ 2.732 \\ .9389 \end{array}$	0.06110 3.07487 0.95584	.0441
	RESPONSE	PROB 1		PROB 2				PROB 2		PROB 2	•	PROB 2 1 PROB 1				
	MODEP	4	v i	ø	7	60	6	10	=	2	~	N	m	4	'n	
, '*	AREA	4	4	4	4	. 4	4	4	4	4	ĸ	S	2	; S	5	
DESIGN	DEPSIZE	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	
	SAMPLE	28	53	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	36	39	40	14	

	DES 167	-			RESPON	RESPONSE FUNCTION		
AMPLE	DEPSIZE	AREA	MODEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
43	33001-40	ιn		PROB 2	. 3242	.0618	~~	
				PROB 1	0.9652	.9348	0303	
44	33001-40	ις.	∞		2.5877	5548 9279	32956	
45	33001-40	r.	6	PROB 2	0.0699	2.384	2343	
94	33001-40	S	10.		9000	0.08439 2.20968 0.90112		
43	33001-40	sn .	=	PROB 2	0.0576 1.9557 0.8760	.0938 .9167 .8717	0411 8978 0042	
48	33001-40		12		0.1239 1.2322 0.7759	.1282 .0616 .7430	.0042 18060 .0329	
63	33001-40			PROB 2	. 2240 . 6026 . 9734	.2569 3.638 .9743	0329 5643 0009	
20	33001-40	7	73		6.0265 3.1255 0.9579	.0256 .3314 .9654	20590	
15	33601-40	L .	ю	PROB 1	0.0420 3.4258 0.9685	0345 0923 9565	33352 0119	
25	33001-40		4		0.0315 2.8934 0.9475	.0434 .8251 .9440	0119 8327 0035	
53	33001-40	7	ĸ	PROB 2	0.0524 2.5305 0.9262	. 6780 . 6780 . 9357	.0035 14755 .0094	
54	33001-40	7	. 9		0.0737 2.4404 0.9198	.0642 .5272 .9260	0094 6816 0061	
55	33001-40	2	7		0.0801 2.809 0.9431	. 0739 . 4727 . 9222	.0061 33667 0209	
99	33001-40		ω,	•	0.0568 2.2304 0.9029	3632	0209	
57	33001-40	7	6	PROB 2	0.0370	. 1926	.0110 .2658	

	RESIDUAL	0.02159 -0.02159 0.0529349 0.06537	-0.00537 6.209223 0.02494	-0.02494 0.258358 0.05079	-0.05079 -0.11384 -0.00332	0.00332 0.0538216 0.00193	-0.00193 -0.501921 -0.02896	0.02896 -0.39787 -0.02757	0.02757 -0.0961966 -0.0961966	0.00662 -0.266234 -0.02234	0.02234 0.0777628 0.00591	-0.00591 -0.108543 -0.00974	0.00974 -0.332425 -0.03717	.037 3591 .003	0 - 0
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICTED	0.89959 0.10041 2.01814 0.88269								0.07110 2.41913 0.91827					0.12898 1.61705 0.83439
RESPON	ACTUAL	0.92118 0.07882 2.07107 0.88806	0.11194 1.93442 0.87374	0.12626 1.12847 0.75556	0.24444 3.41632 0.96821	0.03179 3.27714 0.96364	0.03636 2.4823 0.92289	0.07711 2.31911 0.91045	0.08955 2.47373 0.92228	0.07772 2.1529 0.89594	0.10406 2.44235 0.92000	0.08000 2.14658 0.89535	0.10465 1.75209 0.85222	0.14778 1.94591 0.87500	0.12500 1.78557 0.85638
	RESPONSE	PROB 1 PROB 2		PROB 2				1		PROB 2				PROB 2 PROB 1	
	MODEP	01		12	-	6	ю	4	un _.	.	7	80	o	10	
~	AREA	7			∞	ω	· œ	∞	. ∞	ç o	ω	60	œ	∞ •	· co
DESIGN	DEPSIZE	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40	33001-40
	AMPLE	58	59	09	19	62	63	49	65	99	29	68	69	70	71

	RESIDUAL	4	0.08566	; –	<u>.</u>	Ö	0	0.00165	。 。	0.286792	0.01143	ė.	0.0727601	0.00405	•	Q	•	-0.01615	0.118656	0	-0.00839	-0.0744017	-0.00596	•	-	0.01141	•	_	0.01027	•	0.12293	•	•	0.0294843	0.00400	•	v	0.00146	0	4	0.00974	•	0.0687306	٠
SE FUNCTION	PREDICTED		0.68178	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1.9224	۳.	0.12759	۳.	۳.	٣.	774369	۳.	٠,	۳:	٠:	۲.	3.25542	٠:
RESPONSE	ACTUAL	1.19392	0.76744	3.43712	0.96884	0.03116	3.28205	0.96381	•	•	•	•	•	٠.	•	2.8607	•	•	•	0.92759	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	~	•	•	•	•	•	3.32415	•
	RESPONSE		PROB 1			PROB 2			PROB 2			PROB 2		PROB 1	,	_		PROB 2			PROB 2	_		PROB 2		PR0B 1				PROB 2			PROB 2			PROB 2			PROB 2			PROB 2	_ a	FRUB
	MODEP	12		-			73		,	m		•	4	•		Ŋ			9			7		,	œ		-	6			2			=			12			, -			2	
_	AREA	80		_			_			_		,							_			_			_			_			_			_			_			m		1	ν	
DESIGN	DEPSIZE	33001-40		40001-47			40001-47			40001-47			40001-47			40001-47			40061-47	,	•	40001-47			40001-47			40001-47			40001-47			40001-47		*	40001-47			40001-47			40001-47	
	SAMPLE	72		73	,	,	74		1	7.5		i	76			17			78			79		;	80			81		,	82		1	83			84		i	85			86	

																																							,		
	RESIDUAL	0.0023	10946	0040	0.09.0	0.0041	0.0041	26964	.0154	0.0154	9307	-0.00707	0.0070	9561	0.0022	2000	-0.0168	0.0168	072158	0071	0.0071	28144	.0277	-0.0277	38928	0.0052	2000.0	-00003	0.0130	29186	0.0089	0.0089	21819	35	0.0085	33061	.0169	0.0169	4255	0.0004	-0.0036727
SE FUNCTION	PREDICTED	-	-	0.95331	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•.	_	•	•		0.83878		`∈	0.31130		•	•	3.268	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0.05943 2.61461
RESPONSE	ACTUAL	•	•	0.95794	•	• •			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	• -	`. ←	0.32432		•	•	F 7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2.53093
	NSE	2		_ c	1		N	-	-	~	_		~		- (- لا		۰~	-	_	~	_		Ν,	- •	- ‹	V -	- ,-	- <i>د</i>	ļ -	,	~		_	~	_	- :	~	~- ,	- (7 —
	RESPONSE	PROB	1	PROB	1	PROB	PROE		PROB	PROB		PROB	PROB	4	PROB	FROD	PROR	PROB		PROB	PROB		PROB	PROB		PROB	PRUB	BOOM	PROB		PROB	PROB		PROB	PROB	•	PROB	PROB	0000	PRUB	rkub
	MODEP	1	m		7	•		ທ			9		i	7		α			6			2		;	_		13	2	•		•		7		1	m		•	4		5
z	AREA		'n		M			m			8		ı	m		*	ז		r			m			m		*	า		4	,		•			4		,	4		4
DESIGN	DEPSIZE		40001-47		40001-47			40001-47		•	40001-47			40001-47	٠	60001-67	•		40001-47			40001-47	•	•	40001-47		40001-47	70001		40001-47	,		40001-47			40001-47			40001-47		40001-47
,	SAMPLE	1	87		88	3		89			06			16		6	36	•	93			94			92		90	000		26	•		98		!	66			100		101

	RESIDUAL	-0.00551 0.00551 .0336017 0.00239	-0.0023 0.16521 -0.0134	0.0134 13656 0.0107	-0.0107 0.14506 -0.0145	21070	. 0447 34966 . 0415	.0415 .4189 .0816	-0.0816 .080482 -0.0022	.0022 35428 .0151	0.0151 0.32944 -0.0172	.0172 17830 .0110	45271 .0357	.028950 -0.0021	0.0021 060197 -0.0047 0.0047
E FUNCTION	PREDICTED	0.93180 0.06820 2.46381 0.92157	. 409 . 409 . 917	. 082 2. 29 . 908	09114 12919 - 89371	954.	. 661 . 840	. 159 8066 . 691	30861 55034 -0 97209	. 02791 3.2435 .96244	$\frac{037}{3.00}$.737	. 930	.919	0.08022 2.38476 -0 0.91566 0.08434
RESPONSE	ACTUAL	0.92628 0.07372 2.49741 0.92396	0.07604 2.24404 0.90414	0.09586 2.43636 0.91956	0.08044 0.87912	1.74397	2.01139 0.88199	0.11801 1.22561 0.77305	0.22695 3.46985 0.96982	0.03018 2.88921 0.94731	0.05269 2.67495 0.93553	0.06447 2.55886 0.92817	2.13739 0.89448	2.41036	2.32456 0.91089 0.08911
	RESPONSE	PROB 1 PROB 2 PROB 1	PROB 2 1 PROB 1.		PROB 1		-				,	PROB 1			
	MODEP	9	7	∞	6	10	=	12	-	8	m	4	เก	, v	2
7	AREA	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	ŀυ	: S	2	S	S	2	ıs
DESIGN	DEPSIZE.	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47
	SAMPLE	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	=	112	=	114	115

	RESIDUAL	-0.153896 -0.51384	-0.114867 -0.01163	0.01163 -0.014831 -0.00165	0.00165 0.314873 0.03852	-0.03852 0.812369 0.14511		-0.00615 -0.222428 -0.01062	0.01062 0.179932 0.00888	-0.00868 0.0332188 0.00221	-0.00221 -0.0702371 -0.00552	0.00552 0.181453 0.01457	-0.01457 -0.144237 -0.01379	0.013/9 -0.491128 -0.05833		-0.257027 -0.257027 -0.03570
RESPONSE FUNCTION	PREDICTED	2.2753		0.10864 1.93017 0.87327								0.08328 2.24776 0.90446				
RESPON	ACTUAL			0.12027 1.91537 0.87162	. — .							0.08880 2.42922 0.91903				. — .
	RESPONSE	PROB 1					PROB 2 PROB 1					PROB 2 1 PPOB 1			·	
	MODEP	.	6	10	=	12	,	8	ю	4	Ŋ	9	7	co	6	10
z	AREA	رد د	Ŋ	in .	s.	Ŋ	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
DESIGN	DEPSIZE	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47	40001-47
	SAMPLE	116	11.7	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130

	DESIGN	z			RESPONSE	SF FUNCTION	*	
SAMPLE	DEPSIZE	AREA	MODEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	KESIDUAL	
21	27-10007	,		PROB 2		1494	0.03570	
_	40004	•	=		1.64581	1.44569	0.200119	
2	27 10007		ç	PROB 2		0.1906	-0.02899	
.	/ b= 1000b	•	2			59060	0.244197	
2.2	27-13007		•	PROB 2		356	-0.05337	
,	/#- Tooot	0	- -			9627	-0.101624	
72	27-10007	a	,	PROE 2	0.04113	0.03730		
•	10001		v	PROB 1		9435	-0.0462691	
4		•	ŀ			. 9500		
n	40004	0	n			.7047	0.0218316	
,		;	,	PROB 2		.0627	-0.00127	
ş	40001-47	3 0	4			.4374	-0.121934	
				PROB		916.	-0.00948	
37	40001-47	80	50			2000	0.00	
) 	1	1			9080		
		c	,			5:60.	0.00249	
20	75-1-05	20	o			139	-) 0926811	
		,		PKUB		.8947	-0.00906	
39	40001-47	ø	7			0000		
,	•	,	•			8896	-0.0231458	
		,		PROB 2		1005	0.00230	
40	40001-47	co	&			97.16	-0.14814	
				PROB 1		.8782	-0.01575	
	40001-47		•			7770	0.01675	
	•)	•	PROB 1		. 6. 8	-0.00084	
						120	0.01336	
45	40001-47	60	01	,		.3304	0.215336	
						.3362	0.02740	
27	40001-47		-	PROB 2		. 1637	•	
	10001	•	=	11000		.3375	0.0838404	
				PROB 2		0267.	0.01347	
4	40001-47	80	12	,		.4824	0.257207	
			,	PROB 1	0.67692	.6183	0.05859	
ď	47001-54	-	-		•	.3816		
		•	-	-	•	.617	0.0612251	

DEPSIZE AREA MODEP RESPONSE 47001-54 1 2 PROB 1 47001-54 1 3 PROB 1 47001-54 1 4 PROB 1 47001-54 1 5 PROB 1 47001-54 1 6 PROB 1 47001-54 1 6 PROB 1 47001-54 1 6 PROB 1 47001-54 1 10 PROB 1 47001-54 1 11 PROB 1 47001-54 3 2 PROB 1 47001-54 3 3 PROB 1	RESPONSE FUNCTION	ACTUAL PREDICTED RESIDUAL	537 0.9738	-0.001	0.96480 0.015	01958 0.03520 -0.015	3.07166 -0.1812	0.95571 -0.008	0.04429 0.008	2.80443 -0.2574	0.94291 -0.015	0.05/09 0.05	2:65/3/ 0.2266	210.0 024440 0 0	210:0- FCC00.0 C62C0	0.000	200.0 00.52.0 1.02.6 07.10 0 07.560 -0 002	2 45074 0 2101	93489 0.92071 0.014	06511 0.07929 -0.014	27477 2.34257 -0.06779	90677 0.91234 -0.005	09323 0.08766 0.005	5 2.17196 0.1333	0.89770 0.011	8 U.10230 -0.011	1.99744 0.1450	0.88053 0.014	0.11947 -0.014	71024 1.7045 0.005747	84687 0.84612 0.030	0.15588 -0.000	52355 0.8494) -0.4970	0.70044 -0.113	0.29956 0.113	3.6373 -0.2753	0.97435 -0.007	0.02565 0.007	3.33047 0.5089	5 0.96546 0.013	0.03454 -0.013	2581 3.09136 0.1667	
DESIGN DEPSIZE AREA 47001-54 1 47001-54 1 47001-54 1 47001-54 1 47001-54 1 47001-54 1 47001-54 1 47001-54 1 47001-54 3 47001-54 3		RESPONSE	_	N -		7		- (2	,	- (- c	v -		- ~	1 -		. ~	ı —	_	Ċ	7	_	~	_		~	,	·	0 7:	oʻ	- 1	~	· .	_	7	_	_	~		
DEPSIGN DEPSIZE 47001-54 47001-54 47001-54 47001-54 47001-54 47001-54 47001-54 47001-54 47001-54				c	3		M	-	•	•		1	<u>-</u>			•			•	•	60		,	6			2			=			12			_							
	DESIGN		•		100/1		47001-54			47001-54			47001-54		. 70	4/00/-24	1	1 73-1007	FC-100/F		47001-54			-5			47001-54			47001-54			47001-54			-54			-54				

DESIGN	z			RESPONSE	SE FUNCTION		
DEPSIZE	AREA	MODEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
47001-54	19	4	. -	•	.8241	1142	
			PROB 1	0.94971	0.94397	0.0	
47001-54	M	Ŋ	_		6779	. 64	
	•		PROB 1	•	. 9356	•	
47001-54			-	•	5,004.	, ç	
	ì)			9259		
	ŀ	•	PROB 2	•	.0740	0	
4/00/-24			- acaa	•	.4717	50	
		· •	PKOB PBOB	•	1226.	•	
47691-54	м	œ	٠,	•	6//0.	. ç	,
\ : :)	•		•	0110	9	
			PROB	٠.	0861	•	
47001-54	r	6			1916	90	
					8995	0	
			PROB 2	•	. 1005	-0.00569	
47001-54	'n	0		•	.0171	0.0656449	
			PROB 1	•	.8825	0.00663	
		•		٠	.1174	-0.00663	
47001-54	M	=		•	. 7241	-0.0807262	
			PROB	•	. 3486	-0.01066	
	ŧ	;		'	0.1513	ö	
47001-54		7		W)	86910	a	
			FROB	0.64097	0.70456	-0.06359	
				٠	. 2954	ö	
47001-24	3	-		٠	.6498	~	
			PROB	•	.9746	0.00573	
١		•		•	.0253	ö	
47001-54	4	~1		•	.3430	N	
			PROB	٠	.9658	-0.00999	
		ا,		•	.0341	•	
47001-54	4	m		3.3162	.1039	N	
				•	.9570	0	ı
				•	.0429	•	
47001-54	4	4		•	2.836	_	
				•	.9446	0	
			PRCB 2	•	0553	0.00935	
47001-54	4	Ŋ		٠	6896	_	
				•	.9364	0	
			PROB 2		.0635	0.00962	
47001-54	4	•		2.33237	2.53885	N	
			PROB 1	•	.9268	-0.01530	

	DESIGN	_			RESPONSE	SE FUNCTION	,	
AMPLE	DEPSIZE	AREA	MODEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	•
				PROB 2	•	0.07318	0.0153	•
2/2	47001-54	4			0.92367	v ·	0.000.0	
				PROB 2	,	•	-0.0006	
176	47001-54	4	∞			•	0.029462	
٠				PROB 2			-0.0022	
177	47001-54	4	6	-			0.19450	
	,			PROB 1	•	•	0.0161	
178	47001-54	. 4	10	FRUB 2			0.12789	
) :			, '	PROB 1	0.89638	•	0.0125	
170	47001-54	. 4	-	PROB 2		•	-0.0125	
		r	:			0.35028	0	
•		,	:	PROB 2	•	Θ,	-0.6049	
180	47001-54	ď	72	8000	•	20	0.13589	
				PROB 2	0.26550	0.29283	-0.0273	•
181	47001-54	5	_			•	1.6578	
			•			•	0.0209	
102	47001-56	u		PKOB 2		•	-0.0209	
	1	1				96	0.0177	
•	,			PROB 2		.03	-0.0177	
183	47001-54	S	m	,		.0	0.16233	
			•			20.0	0.0063	
186	47001-54	ď	•	FRUB 2	0.03/62		0 14530	,
		,	•	PROB 1		.94	0.0072	
			•			0.05667	-0.0072	
185	47001-54	ς.	'n	avaa		96	-0.015938	
						06	0.000	
186	47001-54		9			5	0.1385	
					-	.92	0.0000	
	3-1005		:	PROB 2	-	٠, د	-0.0090	
0	#C-100/#	n	•		-	្តែ	7.000.0	
•				PROB 2			-0.0024	
188	47001-54	2	89		-	35	-0.019376	
				PROB 1		<u>.</u>	2,00.0-	
189	47001-54	2	6		2.14771	0.08/04 2.17974	-0.032028	

	DESIGN	2		,	RESPONSE	SE FUNCTION		
SAMPLE	DEPSIZE	AREA	MODEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
			•	PROB 2		0.89842	002	
190	47001-54		2		~ ie	•	7153	
		•		PROB 2			000	
<u>-</u>	FC-100/F	n.	=	PROB 1	-0		. 1193 0.014	
192	47001-54	ν.	12		o-	• 00	4911	
	,	•		PROB 2		0.70207	0.091	
193	47001-54			PROB 1	'' o		NO CO	
194	47001-54	7		PROB 2	o m	•	.003 3969	
. (,	·	,	PROB 2		0.95799	0.013	
195	47001-54	7	m	PROB 1	m o	~ .	3213	
196	47001-54	7	•		9.0		M	
1	. (I	1	PROB 2		• . •	0.004	
197	47001-54	7	vo	PROB	00		2038 .013	
158	47001-54	7	9		ovic		. 013 8227	
199	47001-54		7	PROB 2		0.08925	200	
200	47001-54	. ~	•	PROB 2			.003	
231	47001-54	2	o	PROB 2	990	0.89649	0.01	
202	7001		, ,	PROB 1	100-	0.87955		,
!			<u>.</u>	PROB 2	00			
203	47001-54	7			-0		1927	•
				PROB 2	•	•	.030	

J IQM55	DESICA	REFE	MODER	PFCPONCE	RESPONSE ACTUAL P	SE FUNCTION	PESTDUAL
37158	DEFSILE	AREA .	13006	MEST ONSE	40104	LEGICIES	Trong Trong
204	47001-54	7	12		1952	0.665642	-0.470393
				- C	0.04866	0.66055	2 2
205	47001-54	α	,	TWOD .	4750 6	•	3887G
1			•	PROR	•	•	0.156
	•			PROR	0.050.0	•	0156
206	47001-54		~		-		4
3	1	•		PROB	•	•	0.006
					•	•	000.0
202	47001-54	a			-	•	4000
1	F0 - 100/F	•	,	avaa	-	•	? <
					-	•	0.00
	١	,	•		•	•	0.0189
208	47001-54	*	•		-	•	.31877
					•	•	.0253
				PROB 2	-	•	.0253
209	47001-54	~	LC1			•	13698
)))))	PROR			0.0113
					•	•	0.00
210	47001-54	a	4		•	•	0.10.0
2 2	n	0	9		•	•	
				TKOE	•	•	
			ļ	PKUB 2	•	•	-0.00-
211	47001-54	30	7	-	-	•	12104
		,		PROB	•	•	.00.
				PROB 2		•	.001
212	47001-54	æ	∞		•	•	14347
		•			•	•	.0137
				PROB 2			0137
213	47001-54	«	6				050017
!			ı	PROB			0.0056
							0056
214	47001-54	42	0.			,	20825
	1	1		PROR			0.0251
						•	25
215	47001-54	ď	=		•	•	31252
1	1	,	•	DROR	-	•	0646
					•	•	7770
716	A2001-64	a		2 001			0.0440
0	10011	0	7		٠.	٠.	77.000
				PKOB	21670.0	0.03587	7::0:
	,				•	•)
217	54001-61	_	-	_	•	•	22984
				PROB	•	•	8
				PROB 2			.0068
218	54001-61	_	2				14801
) :		•	,	DOOD	•	0 95378	٠ د
				- 222	•	•	

	DESIGN				RESPON	RESPONSE FUNCTION		
SAMPLE	DEPSIZE	AREA	MODEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
910	56001-61	•		PROB 2	0.04011	•	-0.0061	
613		_	,	PROB 1	40	•	40	
		,	,			• •	0.0019	
220	54001-61		4		(7)	•	20843	
				PROB	96	0.92558	0.0131	
221	54001-61	-	'n		. 63	. ~	08267	
	٠			PROB 1		0.91480	0.0062	
222	54001-61		•		- ~	. "	.0062 33198	
	1					•	-0.0029	
203	54001-61			PROB 2	0,	•	.0029	
3			•	PROB 1	0.89189	0.89737	-0.00548 -0.00548	
,		•	•		0	• 1	0.0054	
677	24001-01	_	x 0		<i>''</i>	CV.	20382	
					90	0.1336	שרו ממר	
225	54001-61		0		. (2)		.21668	
	,			PROB 1	0	•	0.0228	
700		•	•		۰.	•	.0228	
077	10-10040	-	2	9099	-	•	. 18343	
					> C	•	2620.	
227	54001-61	_	=			•	2220	
				PROB 1			0395	
	,				•	ö	0.0395	
228	54001-61	_	12		oʻ	v.	69112	
				PROB	ÞĢ	0.63778	0.0161	
229	54001-61	13	_		· (*)	•	53818	•
		,		PROB 1	0	•	0.0137	
6			•		01	• 1	0.0137	
720	24001-01	n	7	I BOGG	m c	•7	6580	
					-	•		
231	54001-61	3	1		~	•	15341	
•					0	•	0.0077	
6				PROB 2	0	•	0.0077	
757	54001-61	2	4		~	2.54046	28335	
				PKOB DDOB	> C	•	0.0170	
233	54001-61	٠ ٣	S		> C		-0.01702 -0.0672875	
		,	1	•	!	1	102/00.	

					RESPON	RESPONSE FUNCTION	-	
AMPLE	DEPSIZE	AREA	MODEP	RESPONSE	ACTUAL	PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
	• .			PROB 1	.9110	9163	9.0	
234	54001-61	ĸ	•		. 1470	2.242	.6	
				PROB 1	.8953	.9040	90	
235	54001-61		7		. 1256	1880	.0	
				PROB 1	8933	991	9.0	
236	54001-61	ы	60		.0117	2.078	999	
				PROB 1	0.88203	0.88881	-0.00678 0.00678	
237	54001-61	ы	6		6723	9079	0.00	
				PROB 2	1581	1292	-0	
238	54001-61	ES.	10		5495	7334		
				PROB 1	.8248	.8498	90	
239	54001-61		:		.1053	4405	36	
		,		PROB 1	.7512	.8085	0.0	
٠,			-		.2487	1914	9.0	
042	24001-01		2			. 5634 C	10	
				PROB 2	.4110	576		
241	54001-61	4			3.416	.3662	9	
				PROB 1	.9682	. 9666	٥.	
9				-	.0317	.0333	٠;	1
242	24001-61	· .	7		6//6	.0593	3	
				PROB	2870	1000.	-	
243	54001-61	4	M		.0997	8202	2:	
•	· ·	•	•	PP.08	.9568	.9437	0.0	
			ı		.0431	.0562	٥. ٥-	
244	54001-61	4	•		.6349	. 5530	8	
				PROB 1	. 9330	.9277	0	
					. 0669	.0722	ر.	
245	54001-61	4	'n		.4768	4059	0.0703322	
		,		PROB 1	. 9225	.9172) 	
976	54001-61	4	4	PRUB	0.07750	.0827	٦.۲	
2		•		PROR	0010	9051		
	,			PROB 2	.0809	.0949		
247	54001-61	4	7	-	.0737	.2006	7	
				PROB 1	.8883	.9003	-0.01198	
				PROB 2	9:11:	9660	9	

SAMPLE	DESIGN	N AREA	MODEP	RESPONSE	RESPON ACT JAL	RESPONSE FUNCTION CTUAL PREDICTED	RESIDUAL	
24:	54001-61	4	∞	e aoda	2.11324	•	0.0220674	
249	54001-61	. 4	6	PROB 2	0.10782	0.10996	0.00214 -0.00214 -0.0506732	
!		•		PROB 1	0.86645	0.87220	0.00576	
250	54001-61	4	2 :	1 5308	•		-0.143185	
251	54001-61	4		PROB 2		0.14855	0.01904	1
:	•	,		PROB 1	0.77668	-	0.03380	
252	54001-61	4	2	PROB 1	· v	0.598014	0.33133	
254	54001-61	1 9	81	PROB	3.06139 0.07757	3.03487	יאָכּי	
262	54001-61	rs.	10	PROB 2	1.44548	0.89809 1.72155 0.36043	-0.276063 -0.276063 -0.08929	
270	54001-61	1.	• 9	PROB 1	2.14683	2.03914	0.107694	
579	54001-61	83	м		2.61543 0.85393			

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